

## Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Each year numerous public opinion surveys in the United States focus on criminal justice topics. These surveys are conducted by polling and research organizations as part of general social surveys or specifically for public and private organizations. Other surveys are conducted by government agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors, college students, or parents often are the focus of these efforts. Results from a wide variety of opinion polls, examining attitudes toward many criminal justice issues, are presented in this section.

Initially addressed are public perceptions of important problems and issues such as crime and violence, and problems facing teens. Featured in this series are questions focusing on school-related concerns including the problems faced by schools, students' perceptions of safety, fear of victimization at school, and parents' and teenagers' perceptions of drug testing and locker searches in school.

The next series of tables relates to the confidence people express in numerous institutions including the criminal justice system, as a whole, and in the police and the U.S. Supreme Court, specifically. Ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers and police are presented, as are various measures of police performance and behavior (e.g., racial profiling, officers striking a citizen, and increased law enforcement powers).

Perceptions of terrorism and the level of crime in the country and in the respondent's own area are the topics of the next set of tables. Questions about the public's fear of future terrorist attacks and measures that may be needed to curb terrorism are included. Respondents' feelings of safety walking alone at night and fears concerning specific types of victimization also are displayed in this section. Reports of whether respondents engaged in selected behaviors, such as buying a gun for protection, or carrying mace or pepper spray, because of their concern over crime are included. Several tables cover public attitudes concerning the fairness of the criminal justice system in its treatment of the accused and juveniles, and attitudes concerning measures to reduce the crime and drug problems (e.g., level of spending and the severity of courts).

The focus of the section then shifts to public attitudes toward capital punishment. There are many tables on perceptions about the death penalty generally and as a penalty for people convicted of murder. Also explored are attitudes toward the death penalty for selected groups such as women, the mentally retarded, and juveniles; rationales given by respondents for favoring and opposing the death penalty; and beliefs about the deterrent effect of the death penalty.

Many public opinion surveys have examined firearms and gun control issues, and the next series of tables presents attitudes on these topics. Tables report on the prevalence of gun ownership, including trend data spanning 4 decades, attitudes toward numerous gun control measures, and legislation covering the sale and possession of firearms.

Attitudes about the legalization of marijuana, both prescribed and general use, and the harmfulness of drug use have been examined among several populations, including the general public, teenagers, high school seniors, and young adults. This segment of the section presents a large number of tables drawn from the results of several student surveys including the Monitoring the Future Project and PRIDE Surveys. Included are students' attitudes about selected social problems, such as the availability and harmfulness of both alcohol and drug use. High school seniors are surveyed annually on their attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, the performance of police and the courts, harmfulness of drug and alcohol use and cigarette smoking, perceptions of the availability of drugs, and the legalization of marijuana. Attitudes of eighth and tenth graders toward alcohol and drug use and cigarette smoking, and perceptions of the availability of drugs also are included. Data from annual surveys of college freshmen mirror many of the issues explored among high school students, and further ask about legalization of marijuana and abortion, the rights of criminal defendants, the death penalty, and gun control. The section concludes with presentations of public attitudes on doctor-assisted suicide, the distribution of pornography, environmental protection laws, and the legality of homosexual relations and abortion.

When available, survey results are displayed by demographic characteristics of respondents—age, sex, race, income, and occupation—enabling comparisons across social dimensions. Some questions have been asked repeatedly over time and, whenever possible, these trends are presented.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 5, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error always should accompany comparisons.

Table 2.1

**Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country**

United States, 1984-2004

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993	Jan. 15-17, 1994	Jan. 16-18, 1995	May 9-12, 1996	Jan. 10-13, 1997	Apr. 17-19, 1998	May 23-24, 1999	Mar. 10-12, 2000	Jan. 10-14, 2001	Mar. 4-7, 2002	Feb. 3-6, 2003	June 3-6, 2004
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	10%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	4%	7%	11%	6%	7%	3%	13%	6%	2%	2%	3%
Unemployment; jobs	29	20	23	13	9	6	3	8	25	22	18	15	13	NA	5	4	2	4	8	10	13
International problems; foreign affairs	11	NA	NA	NA	4	4	NA	1	3	8	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	8	4
Crime; violence	4	4	3	3	2	6	1	2	5	9	37	27	25	23	20	17	13	9	1	2	2
Guns/gun control	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	1	10	7	1	NA	NA	NA
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	11	27	22	23	5	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	(a)	12	35	27
Ethics, moral, family decline	7	2	3	5	1	5	2	2	5	7	8	6	14	9	16	18	15	13	7	4	6
Terrorism	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	10	13
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	12	18	13	11	12	7	21	8	8	13	5	14	15	8	5	1	4	1	1	3	3
Dissatisfaction with government; poor leadership; corruption	2	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	NA	8	5	6	5	12	7	8	5	11	9	4	2	5
Economy (general)	5	6	7	10	12	8	7	24	42	35	14	10	12	21	6	3	6	7	18	34	19
Poverty; hunger; homelessness	NA	6	6	5	7	10	7	10	15	15	11	10	7	10	10	7	5	4	4	3	3
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	2	8	11	11	27	18	11	8	6	9	6	10	17	12	5	5	7	3	2	1
National security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	3	3
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	(a)	NA	NA	(a)
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	2	8	8	7	5	13	10	13	11	16	12	7	4	4
Immigration; illegal aliens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	1	(a)	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	NA
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	(a)	2	1	(a)	1	1
Health care; cost of health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	12	10	7	6	5	8	7	6	5	6
No opinion; don't know	4	3	3	4	12	7	5	6	2	2	2	2	7	6	4	2	6	8	4	5	3

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by a small percentage of respondents are not included in the table. Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted June 3-6, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2; Jan. 30, 1997, p. 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298, p. 14; No. 340, p. 43; No. 352, p. 7; No. 396, p. 34 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr990528.asp> [July 20, 1999]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr000331.asp> [Mar. 31, 2000]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr010205.asp> [Feb. 5, 2001]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr020320.asp> [Mar. 27, 2002]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr030213.asp> [Feb. 19, 2003]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 28, 2004]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

**Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address**

United States, 1993-2004

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	January 1993	February 1994	February 1995	April 1996	May 1997	January 1998	February 1999	August 2000	February 2001	April 2002	February 2003	February 2004
The economy (non-specific)	26%	12%	7%	14%	8%	9%	7%	5%	12%	15%	37%	31%
Health care (not Medicare)	31	45	25	16	10	11	12	15	10	8	8	16
Employment/jobs	19	14	10	9	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	16
The war <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	38	13
Education	10	6	10	14	15	14	21	25	30	12	5	11
Homeland/domestic security/public safety <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	6	8
Foreign policy (non-specific)	6	4	2	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	2	6
Iraq/Saddam Hussein	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15	6
Federal surplus/deficit/budget	19	8	22	22	20	12	5	4	4	2	3	5
Taxes	7	6	12	11	14	16	12	13	23	8	4	5
Defense/military	X	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	5
Terrorism <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	16	4
Domestic/social issues (non-specific)	10	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	4
National security <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	2	4	6	4
Environment	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	4
Drugs	3	6	3	4	8	6	2	5	4	2	2	3
Abortion	9	3	3	4	2	2	2	6	4	1	1	3
Crime/violence	3	36	21	16	19	13	8	10	5	5	(b)	3
Family values (decline of)	(b)	(b)	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	(b)	2
Medicare <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	3	4	5	5	6	4	3	2	2
Welfare	2	7	16	13	14	8	4	2	1	2	1	2
Social Security <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X	6	6	24	16	12	5	1	2
(Programs for) the poor/poverty	7	8	10	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	2
Homelessness <sup>d</sup>	X	X	X	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1
Immigration	(b)	(b)	2	2	2	1	(b)	1	1	1	(b)	1
Programs for the elderly (not Medicare/Social Security)	3	2	5	6	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Gun control	(b)	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	(b)	1
Human/civil/women's rights	X	1	1	2	2	1	(b)	1	1	1	(b)	(b)

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. The numbers indicate the percent of respondents who mentioned the item as one of the top two issues for the government to address. Some issues mentioned by a relatively small percentage of respondents have been omitted. Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,020 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Feb. 9-16, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Previously coded as "other."

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

<sup>c</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the elderly."

<sup>d</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the poor."

Source: Harris Interactive Inc., *The Harris Poll*® (New York: Harris Interactive Inc., Apr. 24, 2002, p. 8; Feb. 19, 2004, p. 11). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. © 2002, 2004, Harris Interactive Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction prohibited without the express written permission of Harris Interactive.

Table 2.3

**Teenagers' attitudes toward the most important problem facing people their age**United States, selected years 1999-2004<sup>a</sup>

Question: "What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most?"

Problem	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004
Drugs	23%	21%	24%	19%	23%
Social pressures, fitting in	18	14	18	20	22
Crime and violence in school	13	5	2	2	4
Doing well in school	6	10	16	14	11
Other crime and violence	5	2	2	1	1
Sexual issues	3	3	4	4	4
Getting into college	2	4	4	5	4
Alcohol	NA	3	2	3	4
Tobacco	NA	2	3	1	2
Jobs/economic opportunity	1	1	1	1	1
Getting along with parents/ other problems at home	1	2	3	3	3
Lack of money	1	1	1	1	1
General lack of quality education	1	1	1	1	1
Declining moral standards/ immorality	1	1	2	3	2
Having a say/communications	NA	NA	1	1	2
Other	11	9	4	10	5
Don't know/refused	16	20	16	12	11

Note: These data are from telephone interviews of nationwide samples of teenagers, ages 12 to 17. The surveys were conducted for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. Randomly generated telephone numbers were pre-screened to determine if a teen in the appropriate age range resided there. Subsequent calls were made to conduct the actual interviews. For the 1999 survey, 2,000 teens were interviewed during May and June. For the 2000 survey, 1,000 teens were interviewed during October and November. For the 2002 survey, 1,000 teens were interviewed between December 2001 and February 2002. For the 2003 survey, 1,987 teens were interviewed between April and July. For the 2004 survey, 1,000 teens were interviewed in April and May.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of multiple responses.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, **Back to School 1999 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse V: Teens and Their Parents** [Online], p. 30. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr\\_doc/17635.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/17635.pdf) [Dec. 9, 1999]; National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, **The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VI: Teens** [Online], pp. 25, 26. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr\\_doc/52809.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/52809.pdf) [Mar. 30, 2001]; National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, **National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents and Siblings** [Online], pp. 29, 30. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr\\_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf) [Jan. 15, 2003]; National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, **National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VIII: Teens and Parents** [Online], pp. 39, 40. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003\\_Teen\\_Survey\\_8\\_19\\_03.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003_Teen_Survey_8_19_03.pdf) [Mar. 1, 2004]; and National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, **National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse IX: Teen Dating Practices and Sexual Activity** [Online], pp. 38, 39. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/august\\_2004\\_casa\\_teen\\_survey.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/august_2004_casa_teen_survey.pdf). [Aug. 31, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

**Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools**

By school status, United States, 1988-2003

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools of your community must deal?"

	Lack of financial support/ funding/money <sup>a</sup>	Lack of discipline/ more control <sup>b</sup>	Fighting/ violence/ gangs	Overcrowded schools/ large schools	Use of drugs/dope	Difficulty getting good teachers/ quality teachers
<u>National</u>						
1988	12%	19%	1%	6%	32%	11%
1989	13	19	NA	8	34	7
1990	13	19	2	7	38	7
1991	18	20	3	9	22	11
1992	22	17	9	9	22	5
1993	21	15	13	8	16	5
1994	13	18	18	7	11	3
1995	11	15	9	3	7	2
1996	13	15	14	8	16	3
1997	15	15	12	8	14	3
1998	12	14	15	8	10	5
1999	9	18	11	8	8	4
2000	18	15	11	12	9	4
2001	15	15	10	10	9	6
2002	23	17	9	17	13	8
2003	25	16	4	14	9	5
<u>Respondents with no children in school</u>						
1988	10	20	2	4	34	10
1989	11	20	NA	6	35	8
1990	18	19	2	6	40	6
1991	15	20	4	8	24	11
1992	20	18	9	6	26	4
1993	19	15	12	6	17	4
1994	12	18	19	5	11	4
1995	10	17	9	3	7	2
1996	14	16	14	6	17	3
1997	15	15	12	6	14	3
1998	13	15	14	5	10	6
1999	9	18	10	6	9	4
2000	17	17	11	10	10	4
2001	15	17	11	7	9	6
2002	23	18	9	14	14	8
2003	26	17	3	12	10	5
<u>Respondents with children in public schools</u>						
1988	17	15	1	10	30	11
1989	18	16	NA	11	30	6
1990	17	17	2	10	34	10
1991	26	18	4	11	17	11
1992	25	15	9	13	17	7
1993	24	15	14	11	14	7
1994	16	17	16	11	13	2
1995	12	11	8	5	7	3
1996	13	12	15	11	14	3
1997	14	12	12	10	14	4
1998	11	9	20	11	12	4
1999	9	15	12	12	6	5
2000	19	9	11	14	9	4
2001	17	10	9	15	10	6
2002	23	13	9	23	11	8
2003	24	13	5	16	7	5

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2003 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,011 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 28-June 18, 2003. Some problems mentioned by a small percentage of respondents have been omitted. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>The response "funding/money" was added in 1998.

<sup>b</sup>The response "more control" was added in 1997.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 276, p. 41; Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), pp. 53, 54; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 43; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43; "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 49; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 30th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kp9809-3.htm> [Jan. 5, 1999]; and Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 34th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2002), p. 51; "The 35th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2003), p. 50. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

**Students' perceptions of safety at school**By grade level of respondent, 2002-2003<sup>a</sup>

Question: "In my school, I feel safe. . ."

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	A lot
In the classroom	10.2%	5.0%	13.3%	20.0%	51.4%
Grades 6 to 8	9.7	5.2	13.4	18.0	53.6
Grades 9 to 12	10.7	4.8	13.1	22.0	49.3
12th grade	10.1	4.0	10.7	21.4	53.9
In the cafeteria	12.3	6.8	14.9	20.9	45.1
Grades 6 to 8	12.4	7.2	14.8	19.0	46.6
Grades 9 to 12	12.1	6.4	15.1	22.7	43.7
12th grade	11.0	5.5	13.2	21.3	49.0
In the halls	14.0	8.3	16.7	20.3	40.6
Grades 6 to 8	15.2	9.2	17.0	18.6	40.0
Grades 9 to 12	12.9	7.4	16.5	22.0	41.2
12th grade	11.3	6.0	13.6	21.5	47.6
In the bathroom	15.6	8.7	15.4	19.2	41.1
Grades 6 to 8	17.1	9.6	15.5	17.3	40.4
Grades 9 to 12	14.1	7.7	15.3	21.1	41.7
12th Grade	12.0	6.2	12.2	21.1	48.4
In the gym	12.4	6.2	13.7	20.1	47.6
Grades 6 to 8	12.7	6.7	13.8	17.9	49.0
Grades 9 to 12	12.0	5.8	13.6	22.3	46.2
12th grade	10.8	5.2	11.5	21.4	51.1
At school events	14.2	7.1	14.8	20.4	43.5
Grades 6 to 8	15.2	7.7	14.5	18.5	44.1
Grades 9 to 12	13.2	6.4	15.1	22.3	43.0
12th grade	11.7	5.3	13.6	21.8	47.5
On the playground	17.2	7.1	13.9	18.4	43.3
Grades 6 to 8	18.6	8.0	14.1	16.7	42.7
Grades 9 to 12	15.9	6.3	13.7	20.1	44.0
12th grade	13.9	5.4	11.8	19.7	49.1
In the parking lot	18.2	9.1	15.8	18.5	38.4
Grades 6 to 8	21.5	10.3	15.4	16.1	36.7
Grades 9 to 12	15.1	7.9	16.1	20.9	40.0
12th grade	12.8	6.7	14.1	21.0	45.3
In all school areas	14.0	7.3	16.8	20.2	41.6
Grades 6 to 8	14.9	7.9	17.2	18.3	41.7
Grades 9 to 12	13.2	6.7	16.5	22.1	41.5
12th grade	11.7	5.7	14.0	21.5	47.0

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between August 2002 and June 2003 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 2002-2003 academic year, survey results are based on students from 24 States. The following States participated in the 2002-2003 PRIDE survey: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 109,919 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2002-2003 PRIDE Surveys National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2003. (Mimeographed.) P. 228; p. 229, Tables 8.185 and 8.186; pp. 230, 231. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

**Students age 12 to 18 reporting fear of school-related victimization**

By student characteristics, United States, 1995, 1999, and 2001

Student characteristics	Fear of attack at school or going to and from school <sup>a</sup>			Avoidance of one or more places at school <sup>b</sup>		
	1995	1999	2001	1995	1999	2001
Total	11.8%	7.3%	6.4%	8.7%	4.6%	4.7%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	10.8	6.5	6.4	8.8	4.6	4.7
Female	12.8	8.2	6.4	8.5	4.6	4.6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	8.1	5.0	4.9	7.1	3.8	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	20.3	13.5	8.9	12.1	6.7	6.6
Hispanic	20.9	11.7	10.6	12.9	6.2	5.5
Other, non-Hispanic	13.5	6.7	6.4	11.1	5.4	6.2
<b>Grade</b>						
6th	14.3	10.9	10.6	11.6	5.9	6.8
7th	15.3	9.5	9.2	11.8	6.1	6.2
8th	13.0	8.1	7.6	8.8	5.5	5.2
9th	11.6	7.1	5.5	9.5	5.3	5.0
10th	11.0	7.1	5.0	7.8	4.7	4.2
11th	8.9	4.8	4.8	6.9	2.5	2.8
12th	7.8	4.8	2.9	4.1	2.4	3.0
<b>Community</b>						
Urban	18.4	11.6	9.7	11.7	5.8	6.0
Suburban	9.8	6.2	4.8	7.9	4.7	4.3
Rural	8.6	4.8	6.0	7.0	3.0	3.9
<b>Type of school</b>						
Public	12.2	7.7	6.6	9.3	5.0	4.9
Private	7.3	3.6	4.6	2.2	1.6	2.0

Note: These data are from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS is a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The SCS is an additional questionnaire fielded with the 1995, 1999, and 2001 NCVS and was administered to a nationally representative sample of students 12 to 18 years of age. Eligible respondents were asked the supplemental SCS questions only after completing the NCVS interview. Persons eligible for the SCS were those NCVS respondents who were enrolled in grades 6 through 12 at a school leading to a high school diploma and had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview. A total of 9,728 students participated in the 1995 SCS, 8,398 in the 1999 SCS, and 8,374 in the 2001 SCS. The data presented are survey estimates and therefore are subject to sampling variation.

Beginning with the 2001 data, two changes were made to the SCS. First, in 1995 and 1999, "at school" was defined as in the school building, on the school grounds, or on a school bus. In 2001, "at school" was defined as in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to and from school. The 1995 and 1999 estimates for "fear of attack at school" have been recalculated by the Source to combine fear of attack at school and fear of attack going to and from school and are now consistent with the 2001 estimates. Second, in 1995 and 1999, students were asked if they avoided places or were fearful because they thought someone would "attack or harm" them. In 2001, the language was changed to "attack or threaten to attack" them.

<sup>a</sup>Includes students who reported that they sometimes or most of the time feared being victimized in this way.

<sup>b</sup>Includes the entrance into the school, any hallways or stairs in the school, parts of the school cafeteria, any school restrooms, and other places inside the school building.

Source: Jill F. DeVoe et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2003*, NCES 2004-004/NCJ 201257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2003), pp. 84, 85. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.7

**Teenagers' perceptions of drug testing and locker searches in their schools**

United States, 2003

Question	Percent
"Are students in your school ever tested for the use of illegal drugs?"	
Yes	29%
No	64
Don't know/no response	7
"How effective do you think drug testing is at keeping kids your age from using illegal drugs?"	
Very effective	21
Somewhat effective	46
Not very effective	21
Not effective at all	9
Don't know/no response	3
"Are students' lockers regularly searched at your school?"	
Yes	35
No	62
Don't know/no response	3
"How effective do you think locker searches are at keeping teenagers from using illegal drugs?"	
Very effective	19
Somewhat effective	36
Not very effective	28
Not effective at all	13
Don't know/no response	4

Note: See Note, table 2.3.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VIII: Teens and Parents* [Online], pp. 43, 44. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003\\_Teen\\_Survey\\_8\\_19\\_03.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003_Teen_Survey_8_19_03.pdf) [Mar. 1, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8

**Parents' perceptions of safety, drug testing, and locker searches at schools**United States, 2003<sup>a</sup>

Question	Percent
"How safe do you feel your teen's school is?"	
Very safe	44%
Fairly safe	51
Fairly unsafe	2
Very unsafe	1
Don't know/no response	1
"How effective do you think drug testing is at keeping kids from using illegal drugs?"	
Very effective	11
Somewhat effective	49
Not very effective	24
Not effective at all	10
Don't know/no response	5
"How effective do you think locker searches are at keeping teenagers from using illegal drugs?"	
Very effective	11
Somewhat effective	42
Not very effective	30
Not effective at all	14
Don't know/no response	3
"Do you favor or oppose school officials searching students' lockers?"	
Favor strongly	51
Favor not strongly	21
Oppose not strongly	11
Oppose strongly	11
Don't know/no response	6

Note: See Note, table 2.3. In 2003, 504 parents (or guardians) of teens also were surveyed. Of the 504 parent/guardian interviews, 403 were conducted with households in which a teen was interviewed (two-interview households).

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VIII: Teens and Parents* [Online], pp. 55, 57, 58. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003\\_Teen\\_Survey\\_8\\_19\\_03.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003_Teen_Survey_8_19_03.pdf) [Mar. 1, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, 1979-2004

Question: "As far as people in charge of running... are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting "a great deal of confidence")

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
The military	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%	32%	43%	47%	50%	57%	39%	43%	47%	37%	44%	54%	48%	44%	71%	62%	62%
Medicine	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23	26	29	29	38	39	44	32	29	31	32
The White House	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18	13	15	15	20	22	21	21	50	40	31
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23	25	27	30	27	37	37	36	35	33	31	37
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	28	32	23	30	26	31	32	31	28	37	42	34	35	41	34	29
Congress	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8	10	10	11	12	12	15	18	22	20	13
Television news	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20	16	21	18	26	23	20	24	24	21	17
Organized religion	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	20	25	27	26	25	23	19	27
Major companies	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19	21	18	21	23	28	20	16	13	12	
The press	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14	13	15	13	11	14	11	14	15	13	13	16	15	15
Law firms	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8	9	11	7	11	10	12	10	13	12	10
Organized labor	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	9	13	15	15	15	11	14	15
Executive branch of the Federal Government	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	9	12	12	17	17	18	20	33	26	23
Wall Street	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15	13	17	17	18	30	30	23	19	12	17

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,020 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Feb. 9-16, 2004. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Harris Interactive Inc., *The Harris Poll*® (New York: Harris Interactive Inc., Feb. 7, 2001, pp. 4-6; Mar. 10, 2004, p. 5). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. © 2001, 2004, Harris Interactive Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction prohibited without the express written permission of Harris Interactive.

Table 2.10

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, selected years 1979-2004

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little?"

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1979	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Banks and banking	60%	46%	51%	51%	49%	51%	49%	42%	36%	30%	37%	35%	43%	44%	41%	40%	43%	46%	44%	47%	50%	53%
Big business	32	20	28	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21	24	28	30	30	29	28	20	22	24
Church or organized religion	65	64	62	66	57	61	59	52	56	56	53	54	57	57	56	59	58	56	60	45	50	53
Congress	34	29	28	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21	20	22	28	26	24	26	29	29	30
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20	19	19	24	23	24	NA	27	29	34
Health maintenance organizations, HMOs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	16	15	13	17	18
Medical system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	36	41	42	38	40	40	40	38	44	44
Military	54	50	53	61	63	61	68	63	68	69	68	64	64	66	60	64	68	64	66	79	82	75
Newspapers	51	35	38	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30	32	35	33	33	37	36	35	33	30
Organized labor	36	28	26	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26	25	23	26	28	25	26	26	28	31
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58	60	59	58	57	54	57	59	61	64
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	43	38	45	39	49	53	49	42	48	58	55	52
Public schools	53	42	39	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40	38	40	37	36	37	38	38	40	41
Television news	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	35	33	36	34	34	34	36	34	35	35	30
U.S. Supreme Court	45	46	42	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44	45	50	49	47	50	50	47	46	

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,002 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 21-23, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 1, 2004]. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.11

**Reported confidence in the criminal justice system**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	34%	42%	22%	1%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	34	41	23	2
Female	34	42	22	1
<u>Race</u>				
White	36	41	21	1
Nonwhite	27	43	28	2
Black	25	40	32	3
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	41	32	26	1
30 to 49 years	33	45	20	2
50 to 64 years	32	45	21	1
50 years and older	32	44	22	1
65 years and older	32	43	23	1
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	39	45	13	2
College graduate	37	50	12	0
Some college	32	42	24	2
High school graduate or less	33	38	27	1
<u>Income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	35	45	17	2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39	46	14	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32	43	24	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	31	35	33	0
Under \$20,000	31	36	31	2
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	33	41	25	1
Suburban area	35	42	21	1
Rural area	35	42	20	2
<u>Region</u>				
East	26	47	24	2
Midwest	40	37	22	1
South	36	40	23	(b)
West	36	43	19	2
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	39	44	15	1
Democrat	34	42	22	1
Independent	30	38	29	2

Note: See Note, table 2.10. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

**Reported confidence in the police**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	64%	26%	10%	(b)
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	64	25	10	1%
Female	64	26	10	(b)
<u>Race</u>				
White	70	22	8	(b)
Nonwhite	43	39	17	1
Black	41	46	13	0
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	61	19	19	1
30 to 49 years	62	27	10	1
50 to 64 years	65	30	5	0
50 years and older	68	27	5	0
65 years and older	71	24	5	0
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	66	30	4	(b)
College graduate	72	22	5	0
Some college	61	28	11	(b)
High school graduate or less	64	23	12	1
<u>Income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	69	25	5	1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	70	21	9	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	30	9	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	31	12	0
Under \$20,000	60	19	21	0
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	60	28	11	1
Suburban area	64	25	10	1
Rural area	69	24	7	0
<u>Region</u>				
East	62	24	14	(b)
Midwest	68	25	6	1
South	63	28	9	0
West	65	25	10	(b)
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	79	17	4	0
Democrat	59	30	11	(b)
Independent	55	30	14	1

Note: See Note, table 2.10. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.13

**Reported confidence in the police to protect from violent crime**

United States, selected years 1981-2003

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime--a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?"

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/refused
1981	15%	34%	42%	8%	1%
1985	15	37	39	6	3
1989	14	34	42	8	2
1990	17	35	46	(a)	2
1993	14	31	45	9	1
1995	20	30	39	9	2
1998	19	36	37	8	(a)
1999	29	41	25	4	1
2000	20	42	31	6	1
2001	25	41	27	6	1
2002	19	39	31	9	2
2003	20	40	31	8	1

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2003 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,017 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Oct. 6-8, 2003. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: George Gallup, Jr. and Alec Gallup, *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 397, p. 50; No. 420, p. 55 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 9, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	46%	37%	14%	2%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	50	33	14	2
Female	44	40	14	1
<u>Race</u>				
White	47	37	13	2
Nonwhite	47	37	15	1
Black	41	41	18	0
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	50	39	10	1
30 to 49 years	48	37	13	2
50 to 64 years	45	40	10	3
50 years and older	43	37	16	2
65 years and older	40	33	22	1
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	60	28	9	2
College graduate	52	38	8	1
Some college	44	42	13	1
High school graduate or less	42	36	18	2
<u>Income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	57	34	7	1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	52	37	10	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	46	41	12	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	39	24	2
Under \$20,000	42	33	22	1
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	45	39	14	1
Suburban area	49	35	13	2
Rural area	43	39	14	3
<u>Region</u>				
East	46	35	15	2
Midwest	44	40	12	3
South	44	39	15	1
West	54	33	12	(b)
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	53	34	11	1
Democrat	47	38	14	1
Independent	41	40	15	3

Note: See Note, table 2.10. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1984-2002

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1984			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%	36%	50%	10%	35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	40	44	15	36	47	15	41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13
Female	29	56	11	25	56	14	33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12
<b>Race</b>																		
White	35	50	13	31	53	13	38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12
Black/other	25	54	11	24	49	19	26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	29	52	19	47	42	10	62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4
21 to 29 years	45	42	11	38	48	10	41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10
30 to 49 years	30	56	12	30	55	14	36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14
50 years and older	30	51	13	24	52	17	32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																		
College	40	50	8	37	52	9	44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9
High school graduate	30	52	15	26	56	15	32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17
Less than high school graduate	25	46	17	21	39	27	24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13
<b>Income</b>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	40	49	9	36	52	11	47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10
Clerical/support	24	62	12	25	57	14	33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10
Manual/service	33	48	14	27	51	17	29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17
Farming/agriculture	45	40	15	36	39	15	35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	32	51	13	32	52	13	43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13
Midwest	30	55	12	30	54	13	32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10
South	32	49	14	28	50	16	33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13
West	41	48	9	30	54	14	41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	33	52	11	28	52	15	35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13
Catholic	32	52	13	32	54	11	39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12
Jewish	45	45	10	37	55	8	55	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0
None	36	43	17	33	47	19	33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	42	47	10	33	51	14	42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9
Democrat	34	51	12	29	53	14	34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16
Independent	27	54	14	28	52	15	35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2002 are based on interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 2,765 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted February to April, 2002. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1991			1993			1994			1996			1998			2000			2002		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%	28%	50%	17%	31%	50%	14%	32%	49%	13%	35%	50%	11%
44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16	33	45	18	34	47	15	36	46	14	36	48	13
33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17	24	54	16	28	52	13	29	52	12	34	52	10
38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17	30	49	16	33	50	13	32	50	12	36	51	10
34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15	23	53	18	24	50	18	30	46	14	32	45	18
32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21	38	40	15	52	33	7	46	38	9	41	41	12
50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11	30	46	19	35	47	15	43	42	10	44	42	12
36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16	26	55	15	29	54	14	31	52	12	34	52	11
33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19	29	46	17	30	48	14	27	50	15	33	51	11
45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13	33	52	13	36	51	11	38	49	9	36	51	10
32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20	24	51	20	26	55	15	25	53	16	36	50	11
23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20	22	41	22	26	38	21	23	44	19	31	46	15
NA	NA	NA	37	52	10	38	48	14	34	51	12	34	54	11	37	53	8	40	52	8
NA	NA	NA	28	58	12	31	54	13	27	54	16	31	50	15	30	54	13	38	48	11
NA	NA	NA	33	46	17	30	53	15	31	49	16	28	52	14	28	51	13	31	55	12
NA	NA	NA	26	51	16	26	46	22	24	49	21	32	45	15	30	44	17	28	50	16
42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14	34	50	12	36	53	9	38	50	9	38	50	10
45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16	29	52	17	25	56	15	28	53	12	35	54	8
32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17	24	49	20	30	45	18	27	47	18	31	51	14
30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25	13	42	29	32	42	19	23	60	11	28	44	17
44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14	31	49	13	31	54	11	34	47	12	29	55	11
34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18	29	51	17	30	49	15	30	51	14	37	50	10
37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18	26	49	18	30	47	17	31	50	13	39	47	11
38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15	29	51	17	33	53	11	33	50	12	34	50	14
35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17	25	51	18	29	51	15	30	50	14	38	46	12
45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14	33	48	15	35	48	12	33	49	11	35	53	9
48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12	48	44	4	41	47	9	43	45	12	25	50	20
24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18	30	45	19	29	51	14	33	49	14	30	57	10
46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16	32	51	15	33	50	15	31	51	13	43	48	8
34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16	30	51	13	31	50	13	33	50	10	34	49	14
34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17	24	49	21	30	50	15	32	49	14	32	52	12

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Table 2.16

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Government to protect citizens from terrorist attack**

United States, 2002, 2003, and 2004

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the U.S. government to protect its citizens from future terrorist attacks--a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?"

	Great deal	Fair amount	Not very much	None at all
March 2002	24%	58%	15%	2%
May 2002	22	54	18	5
June 2002	27	49	17	5
September 2002	24	56	16	3
February 2003	29	53	14	4
August 2003	23	53	19	5
January 2004	31	50	15	4

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,029 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Jan. 2-5, 2004. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Apr. 5, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations**

By type of occupation, United States, 2003

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: . . . ?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know/refused
Nurses	25%	58%	16%	1%	(a)	(a)
Clergy	17	39	34	6	2%	2%
Druggist, pharmacists	17	50	29	2	1	1
Medical doctors	16	52	27	4	1	(a)
Veterinarians	16	52	27	2	(a)	3
Police	14	45	35	4	2	(a)
College teachers	12	47	33	5	1	2
Engineers	12	47	36	2	(a)	3
Dentists	11	50	34	3	1	1
Psychiatrists	8	30	44	11	2	5
Bankers	5	30	53	9	2	1
Chiropractors	5	26	49	13	2	5
Journalists	4	21	49	18	7	1
State governors	4	22	52	18	3	1
Congress members	3	14	52	25	5	1
Lawyers	3	13	47	25	11	1
Business executives	2	16	56	20	5	1
Car sales people	2	5	39	39	14	1
HMO managers	2	9	45	28	11	5
Insurance sales people	2	10	56	24	7	1
Senators	2	18	53	21	6	(a)
Stockbrokers	2	13	54	23	6	2
Advertising practitioners	1	11	48	29	7	4

Note: These data are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,004 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Nov. 14-16, 2003. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 8, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers**

United States, selected years 1976-2003

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know/refused
1976	6%	19%	48%	18%	8%	1%
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	20	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	22	10	4
1990	4	18	43	23	9	4
1991	4	18	43	24	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	26	13	2
1994	3	14	36	27	15	1
1995	4	12	36	28	17	2
1996	3	14	39	29	14	3
1997	3	12	41	30	10	3
1999	1	12	45	28	13	1
2000	3	14	42	29	11	1
2001	4	14	50	23	8	1
2002	2	16	45	25	10	2
2003	3	13	47	25	11	1

Note: See Note, table 2.17. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279, p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293, p. 23; No. 322, p. 2; No. 334, p. 38; No. 387, p. 23; *The Gallup Poll*, May 22, 1991, p. 3; Nov. 10, 1995, p. 2; Jan. 2, 1997, p. 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr991116.asp> [Mar. 22, 2000]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001127.asp> [Apr. 18, 2001]; [http://www.gallup.com/poll/topics/hnsty\\_ethcs.asp](http://www.gallup.com/poll/topics/hnsty_ethcs.asp) [Jan. 4, 2002]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr021204.asp> [Feb. 10, 2003]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 8, 2004]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	3%	13%	47%	25%	11%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3	9	46	27	14
Female	3	15	49	24	7
<b>Race</b>					
White	3	12	45	27	12
Nonwhite	6	13	54	20	6
Black	7	14	61	15	3
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	10	12	56	17	5
30 to 49 years	2	15	45	26	11
50 to 64 years	1	8	46	29	16
50 years and older	2	10	45	28	13
65 years and older	2	14	45	26	10
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	4	14	50	22	10
College graduate	1	11	49	27	12
Some college	2	10	48	27	12
High school graduate or less	5	14	45	24	10
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	2	10	52	25	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	13	43	27	14
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	8	49	24	13
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2	14	54	26	4
Under \$20,000	5	21	41	20	10
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	4	14	47	23	12
Suburban area	3	13	45	27	10
Rural area	4	9	51	24	11
<b>Region</b>					
East	4	13	48	25	9
Midwest	3	15	48	22	10
South	3	11	49	27	8
West	3	10	42	27	17
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	2	12	40	32	13
Democrat	6	12	52	23	5
Independent	2	13	50	22	13

Note: See Note, table 2.17. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police**

United States, selected years 1977-2003

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
1977	8%	29%	50%	9%	3%
1981	8	36	41	9	4
1983	7	34	45	7	4
1985	10	37	41	7	3
1988	10	37	39	8	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2
1991	7	36	42	10	3
1992	8	34	42	10	4
1993	10	40	39	7	3
1994	9	37	41	9	3
1995	8	33	44	11	3
1996	10	39	38	8	3
1997	10	39	40	8	2
1999	9	43	38	8	2
2000	12	43	34	8	3
2001	23	45	26	5	1
2002	13	46	33	6	2
2003	14	45	35	4	2

Note: See Note, table 2.17. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279, p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293, p. 23; No. 322, p. 2; No. 334, p. 38; No. 387, p. 23; *The Gallup Poll*, May 22, 1991, p. 3; Nov. 10, 1995, p. 2; Jan. 2, 1997, p. 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr991116.asp> [Mar. 22, 2000]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001127.asp> [Apr. 18, 2001]; [http://www.gallup.com/poll/topics/hnsty\\_ethcs.asp](http://www.gallup.com/poll/topics/hnsty_ethcs.asp) [Jan. 4, 2002]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr021204.asp> [Feb. 10, 2003]; <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 8, 2004]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.21

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	14%	45%	35%	4%	2%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	18	38	38	4	2
Female	11	51	33	4	1
<b>Race</b>					
White	15	47	33	4	1
Nonwhite	9	34	46	7	3
Black	6	26	52	12	3
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	18	34	36	9	3
30 to 49 years	15	46	34	3	2
50 to 64 years	10	46	39	4	1
50 years and older	11	48	37	3	1
65 years and older	14	50	34	2	(a)
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	13	48	34	3	2
College graduate	11	50	32	5	2
Some college	16	44	36	3	1
High school graduate or less	15	41	37	5	2
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	13	49	34	2	2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	45	36	3	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	16	39	39	4	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	38	34	11	1
Under \$20,000	13	50	32	4	1
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	9	48	33	7	3
Suburban area	15	43	38	3	1
Rural area	19	42	33	4	2
<b>Region</b>					
East	15	46	34	4	1
Midwest	16	48	29	6	1
South	13	41	41	3	2
West	13	45	36	3	3
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	18	50	29	2	1
Democrat	12	43	37	7	1
Independent	13	41	39	4	3

Note: See Note, table 2.17. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22

**Respondents' ratings of performance of police in own community**United States, 2000 and 2002<sup>a</sup>

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following--excellent, pretty good, only fair or poor?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/refused
<b>Responding quickly to calls for help and assistance</b>					
2000	31%	38%	17%	8%	6%
2002	30	38	18	10	5
<b>Not using excessive force</b>					
2000	33	39	14	7	8
2002	29	38	17	7	9
<b>Being helpful and friendly</b>					
2000	37	37	16	8	2
2002	35	38	16	8	3
<b>Treating people fairly</b>					
2000	24	43	19	10	4
2002	26	40	20	10	4
<b>Preventing crime</b>					
2000	21	48	20	9	1
2002	20	45	21	10	3
<b>Solving crime</b>					
2000	16	47	23	7	6
2002	16	45	24	9	6

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2002 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,021 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Feb. 13-19, 2002. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Harris Interactive Inc., *The Harris Poll* ® (New York: Harris Interactive Inc., Mar. 1, 2000, p. 3; Mar. 20, 2002, p. 3). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. © 2000, 2002, Harris Interactive Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction prohibited without the express written permission of Harris Interactive.

Table 2.23

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-2002

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a police-  
man striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73%	25%	73%	23%	76%	20%	76%	20%	73%	24%	78%	20%	69%	28%	72%	25%	73%	23%
<u>Sex</u>																		
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27
<u>Race</u>																		
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35
<u>Age</u>																		
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26
<u>Education</u> <sup>a</sup>																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school graduate	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Less than high school graduate	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
<u>Income</u>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																		
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12
Clerical/support	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29
Manual/service	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29
Farming/agriculture	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15
<u>Region</u>																		
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17
<u>Religion</u>																		
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21
<u>Politics</u>																		
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996		1998		2000		2002	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%	67%	29%	66%	30%	64%	33%	66%	27%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18	75	21	74	23	74	24	72	22
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32	60	35	59	36	56	40	60	32
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22	71	25	71	26	70	27	71	22
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46	47	45	47	47	39	56	44	47
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38	50	46	52	43	62	38	47	41
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27	68	28	66	30	63	36	70	24
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22	70	26	68	28	67	30	66	28
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30	63	31	63	31	61	33	65	28
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19	74	23	71	27	72	26	73	22
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32	62	33	68	28	59	37	64	28
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40	52	39	47	44	48	46	45	43
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	16	81	18	76	22	73	25	76	22	77	20
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	23	80	18	71	27	72	24	68	29	66	28
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	20	69	28	68	28	66	31	66	32	63	31
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	29	60	35	57	37	55	39	50	46	56	35
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18	75	21	71	26	73	25	75	21
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30	60	36	67	28	60	37	59	34
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29	66	30	62	33	58	38	61	31
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20	58	37	68	29	69	29	61	28
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32	57	38	57	37	57	38	56	35
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26	69	27	68	29	65	32	64	27
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26	66	29	67	28	64	32	68	25
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	78	20	76	21	68	29	69	27	74	23
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27	69	26	66	30	65	31	67	27
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25	62	35	62	34	59	36	65	26
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22	61	37	69	31	67	33	75	20
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22	70	26	70	24	71	27	67	26
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20	78	18	73	23	74	24	77	18
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	66	30	60	36	60	36	56	40	61	34
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26	66	30	64	30	64	32	63	28

Table 2.24

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

United States, selected years 1973-2002

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who. . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97%	3%	87%	12%	22%	76%	8%	90%
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90
1994	93	6	75	21	9	90	7	92
1996	91	7	68	27	7	92	5	94
1998	90	8	68	27	7	92	6	93
2000	90	8	67	28	6	92	6	93
2002	89	9	67	25	6	91	9	88

Note: See Note, table 2.15. In 1973 and 1975 these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "don't know" to the question presented in table 2.23. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.25

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2002

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who . . ."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	89%	9%	67%	25%	6%	91%	9%	88%
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	92	7	70	23	6	92	8	90
Female	87	11	65	26	7	91	10	87
<u>Race</u>								
White	92	6	72	21	7	92	8	89
Black/other	76	20	50	39	6	90	11	85
<u>Age</u>								
18 to 20 years	82	18	71	29	0	100	18	82
21 to 29 years	86	12	67	24	6	92	8	90
30 to 49 years	89	9	65	28	5	94	6	92
50 years and older	90	8	69	21	9	88	12	84
<u>Education</u>								
College	89	9	72	20	4	94	6	92
High school graduate	89	10	66	29	8	90	12	85
Less than high school graduate	89	10	52	34	10	85	13	82
<u>Income</u>								
\$50,000 and over	93	6	78	16	3	96	5	93
\$30,000 to \$49,999	92	7	71	23	6	93	8	91
\$20,000 to \$29,999	86	12	62	30	7	92	7	90
Under \$20,000	83	14	57	35	10	86	16	80
<u>Occupation</u>								
Professional/business	92	7	76	17	4	95	6	92
Clerical/support	84	12	57	30	8	90	8	88
Manual/service	89	10	66	28	8	90	11	86
Farming/agriculture	94	6	44	39	6	89	11	83
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast	87	12	56	31	6	91	11	83
Midwest	89	10	68	24	7	90	10	87
South	91	6	70	22	8	91	9	88
West	87	12	73	24	4	94	4	96
<u>Religion</u>								
Protestant	89	8	67	24	7	90	9	87
Catholic	89	10	70	25	6	92	8	90
Jewish	95	5	85	5	5	90	10	90
None	87	12	66	27	6	93	9	88
<u>Politics</u>								
Republican	95	5	81	14	8	90	11	87
Democrat	86	11	62	28	6	92	8	89
Independent	88	10	63	28	6	91	8	89

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.26

**Respondents' attitudes toward racial profiling**

By race and ethnicity, United States, 2004

Questions: "It has been reported that some police officers or security guards stop people of certain racial or ethnic groups because these officials believe that these groups are more likely than others to commit certain types of crimes. For each of the following situations, please say if you think this practice, known as 'racial profiling,' is widespread, or not? How about . . ."

"Do you think it is ever justified for police to use racial or ethnic profiling when . . . or is it never justified?"

(Percent responding yes, widespread or yes, justified)

	Yes, racial profiling is widespread	Yes, racial profiling is justified
<u>When motorists are stopped on roads and highways</u>		
Total	53%	31%
White	50	31
Black	67	23
Hispanic	63	30
<u>When passengers are stopped at security checkpoints in airports</u>		
Total	42	45
White	40	46
Black	48	32
Hispanic	54	40
<u>When shoppers are questioned/ attempting to prevent theft in shopping malls or stores</u>		
Total	49	25
White	45	24
Black	65	19
Hispanic	56	38

Note: These data are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 2,250 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted June 9-30, 2004, including oversamples of black and Hispanic respondents that are weighted to reflect their proportions in the general population. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [July 20, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27

**Respondents favoring increased law enforcement powers**

United States, 2001-2004

Question: "Here are some increased powers of investigation that law enforcement agencies might use when dealing with people suspected of terrorist activity, which would also affect our civil liberties. For each, please say if you would favor or oppose it."

Percent responding "favor" to:	2001	2002	2003	2004
Expanded under-cover activities to penetrate groups under suspicion	93%	88%	81%	80%
Stronger document and physical security checks for travelers	93	89	84	84
Stronger document and physical security checks for access to government and private office buildings	92	89	82	85
Use of facial-recognition technology to scan for suspected terrorists at various locations and public events	86	81	77	80
Issuance of a secure I.D. technique for persons to access government and business computer systems, to avoid disruptions	84	78	75	76
Closer monitoring of banking and credit card transactions, to trace funding sources	81	72	67	64
Adoption of a national I.D. system for all U.S. citizens	68	59	64	56
Expanded camera surveillance on streets and in public places	63	58	61	61
Law enforcement monitoring of Internet discussions in chat rooms and other forums	63	55	54	50
Expanded government monitoring of cell phones and e-mail, to intercept communications	54	44	44	36

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,020 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Feb. 9-16, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Harris Interactive Inc., *The Harris Poll* ® (New York: Harris Interactive Inc., Mar. 5, 2004, pp. 3, 4). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. © 2004, Harris Interactive Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction prohibited without the express written permission of Harris Interactive.

Table 2.28

**Attitudes toward approaches to lowering the crime rate in the United States**United States, selected years 1989-2003<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Which of the following approaches to lowering the crime rate in the United States comes closer to your own view--do you think more money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime through better education and job training or more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges?"

	Attack social problems	More law enforcement	Don't know/ refused
1989	61%	32%	7%
1990	57	36	2
March 1992	64	27	9
August 1992	67	25	8
February 1994	57	39	4
August 1994	51	42	7
2000	68	27	5
2003	69	29	2

Note: See Note, table 2.13. In years prior to 2000, the question wording was: "To lower the crime rate in the United States, some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Mar. 20, 2001]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29

**Respondents reporting fear that they or someone in their family will become a victim of terrorism**

United States, 2002, 2003, and 2004

Question: "How worried are you that you or someone in your family will become a victim of terrorism--very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not worried at all?"

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not worried at all
March 2002	12%	33%	32%	23%
April 2002	8	27	39	25
May 2002	9	31	37	22
September 2002	8	30	37	25
January 2003	8	31	36	25
February 2003	8	28	33	31
March 2003	8	30	38	24
August 2003	11	30	33	26
December 2003	9	28	38	25
January 2004	5	23	42	30
February 2004	10	30	36	24

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for February 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,002 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Feb. 9-12, 2004. The "don't know/refused" category and a volunteered category that includes respondents who reported that they already know a victim have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Apr. 5, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30

**Respondents reporting how worried they are that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States**

United States, 2001, 2002, and 2003

Question: "How worried are you that there will soon be another terrorist attack in the United States?"

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried
Early October 2001	28%	45%	15%	11%
Mid-October 2001	29	42	18	10
December 2001	13	39	27	19
January 2002	20	42	28	9
June 2002	32	44	17	7
August 2002	16	46	25	12
October 2002	20	46	22	11
December 2002	31	42	18	8
January 2003	18	50	23	8
February 2003	34	41	17	7
March 2003	22	42	20	14
August 2003	13	45	29	12

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for August 2003 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 2,528 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted July 14-Aug. 5, 2003. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, *The 2004 Political Landscape: Evenly Divided and Increasingly Polarized* (Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2003), p. T-59. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

**Respondents reporting whether they think it will be necessary to give up some civil liberties to curb terrorism in the United States**

United States, selected years 1996-2003

Question: "In order to curb terrorism in this country, do you think it will be necessary for the average person to give up some civil liberties, or not?"

	Yes, it will be necessary	No, it will not be necessary	Don't know/refused
1996	30%	65%	5%
1997	29	62	9
Mid-September 2001	55	35	10
January 2002	55	39	6
June 2002	49	45	6
2003	44	50	6

Note: See Note, table 2.30. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, *The 2004 Political Landscape: Evenly Divided and Increasingly Polarized* (Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2003), p. T-59. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

**Attitudes toward requiring all citizens to carry a national identity card to curb terrorism in the United States**

United States, 2001, 2002, and 2003

Question: "To curb terrorism, would you favor or oppose requiring that all citizens carry a national identity card at all times to show to a police officer on request?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/refused
Mid-September 2001	70%	26%	4%
August 2002	59	38	3
August 2003	56	40	4

Note: See Note, table 2.30. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, *The 2004 Political Landscape: Evenly Divided and Increasingly Polarized* (Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2003), p. T-59. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

**Attitudes toward level of crime in the United States**

United States, selected years 1989-2003

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/refused
1989	84%	5%	5%	6%
1990	84	3	7	6
1992	89	3	4	4
1993	87	4	5	4
1996	71	15	8	6
1997	64	25	6	5
1998	52	35	8	5
2000	47	41	7	5
2001	41	43	10	6
2002	62	21	11	6
2003	60	25	11	4

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 9, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

**Attitudes toward level of crime in the United States**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/ refused
National	60%	25%	11%	4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	52	32	12	4
Female	66	19	10	5
<b>Race</b>				
White	57	26	12	5
Nonwhite	70	21	6	3
Black	84	11	4	1
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	59	32	7	2
30 to 49 years	61	24	11	4
50 to 64 years	56	29	12	3
50 years and older	59	23	12	6
65 years and older	63	15	13	9
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	41	39	16	4
College graduate	52	31	13	4
Some college	55	27	13	5
High school graduate or less	73	17	6	4
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	43	39	13	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	50	33	14	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	67	22	7	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	72	15	8	5
Under \$20,000	69	13	13	5
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	61	25	10	4
Suburban area	58	26	11	5
Rural area	61	24	12	3
<b>Region</b>				
East	62	23	11	4
Midwest	57	28	11	4
South	60	28	9	3
West	58	21	14	7
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	47	35	12	6
Democrat	69	17	10	4
Independent	62	24	10	4

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

**Attitudes toward level of crime in own area**United States, selected years 1972-2003<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same <sup>b</sup>	Don't know/ refused
1972	51%	10%	27%	12%
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7
1990	51	18	24	8
1992	54	19	23	4
1996	46	24	25	5
1997	46	32	20	2
1998	31	48	16	5
2000	34	46	15	5
2001	26	52	18	4
2002	37	34	24	5
2003	40	39	19	2

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Response volunteered.Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 9, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.36

**Attitudes toward level of crime in own area**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/ refused
National	40%	39%	19%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	34	44	20	2
Female	46	34	19	1
<b>Race</b>				
White	40	38	20	2
Nonwhite	42	41	15	2
Black	47	43	10	0
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	43	45	11	1
30 to 49 years	37	41	19	3
50 to 64 years	43	36	19	2
50 years and older	42	33	23	2
65 years and older	42	28	29	1
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	26	43	28	3
College graduate	32	42	25	1
Some college	39	39	19	3
High school graduate or less	49	35	15	1
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	25	48	24	3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	42	20	(b)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	44	39	15	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	37	19	1
Under \$20,000	52	26	21	1
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	41	36	20	3
Suburban area	39	41	18	2
Rural area	42	37	21	(b)
<b>Region</b>				
East	44	33	21	2
Midwest	35	43	21	1
South	41	41	16	2
West	41	36	20	3
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	33	45	20	2
Democrat	45	34	19	2
Independent	42	38	19	1

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

**Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night**

United States, selected years 1965-2003

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No
1965	34%	66%
1967	31	67
1968	35	62
1972	42	57
1975	45	55
1977	45	55
1979	42	58
1981	45	55
1982	48	52
1983	45	55
1989	43	57
1990	40	59
1992	44	56
1993	43	56
1994	39	60
1996	39	60
1997	38	61
2000	34	66
2001	30	69
2002	35	64
2003	36	64

Note: See Note, table 2.13. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore, percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 9, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

**Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-2002

Question: "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	45%	54%	43%	56%	47%	53%	42%	57%	40%	59%	38%	51%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44
<b>Race</b>																		
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school graduate	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Less than high school graduate	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
<b>Income</b>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63
Clerical/support	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53
Manual/service	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63
Farming/agriculture	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	43	56
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996		1998		2000		2002	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%	42%	57%	41%	57%	39%	60%	32%	67%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69	26	74	26	74	23	76	19	81
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39	55	44	52	46	52	47	47	52
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54	40	59	40	59	38	61	30	70
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43	51	48	47	51	45	54	41	58
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56	45	55	45	55	40	58	41	59
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50	39	60	41	57	41	58	30	70
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57	40	59	39	60	36	63	27	72
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47	45	54	44	54	41	56	37	63
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54	40	59	42	57	38	61	31	69
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51	43	56	37	62	38	61	34	64
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47	44	54	46	51	44	54	32	67
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	61	41	59	34	66	31	68	28	71	22	78
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	63	42	58	42	58	38	62	34	66	32	68
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	57	46	53	43	57	42	58	42	58	37	62
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	49	54	45	48	50	51	46	50	48	41	57
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55	39	60	39	60	34	65	31	69
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41	51	47	54	44	54	45	46	54
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57	40	60	34	64	37	62	26	74
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64	27	70	36	64	31	69	25	69
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56	41	58	41	57	37	62	35	65
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60	39	60	35	64	34	64	23	77
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45	44	55	44	54	42	57	33	65
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53	42	57	44	56	42	57	38	62
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52	44	55	40	58	39	59	31	69
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54	36	63	43	56	41	58	35	65
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39	51	46	65	35	36	64	60	40
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58	34	65	40	58	35	64	30	70
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54	36	64	36	63	33	66	30	70
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49	51	48	46	53	43	56	39	61
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55	38	61	40	58	39	59	28	72

Table 2.39

**Respondents reporting concern about crime victimization**

By sex and race, United States, 2003

Question: "How often do you, yourself, worry about the following things--frequently, occasionally, rarely or never?"

(Percent responding "frequently" or "occasionally")

	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	Black
Your home being burglarized when you are not there	48%	42%	52%	47%	47%	54%
Having your car stolen or broken into	45	43	47	44	49	49
Being a victim of terrorism	38	31	44	36	42	41
Having a school-aged child of yours physically harmed while attending school	35	31	38	32	46	51
Your home being burglarized when you are there	30	23	35	28	34	40
Getting mugged	28	21	34	27	32	46
Being attacked while driving your car	26	22	30	26	28	30
Being sexually assaulted	23	5	39	21	26	35
Getting murdered	18	15	21	17	24	35
Being the victim of a hate crime	17	14	18	13	30	35
Being assaulted or killed by a co-worker or other employee where you work	9	9	9	7	14	21

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40

**Respondents reporting whether they engaged in selected behaviors because of concern over crime**

By sex and race, United States, 2003

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some things people do because of their concern over crime. Please tell me which, if any, of these things you, yourself, do or have done."

	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	Black
Avoid going to certain places or neighborhoods you might otherwise want to go to	49%	43%	55%	47%	57%	62%
Keep a dog for protection	31	28	34	32	27	25
Bought a gun for protection of yourself or your home	27	32	22	26	32	36
Had a burglar alarm installed in your home	25	25	25	22	37	44
Carry mace or pepper spray	19	8	29	17	28	31
Carry a gun for defense	12	17	9	11	16	23

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41

**Respondents indicating too little is spent on selected problems in this country**

United States, selected years 1973-2002

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent responding "too little")

	Halting the rising crime rate	Dealing with drug addiction	Improving the Nation's edu- cation system	Improving the conditions of blacks	Welfare
1973	64%	65%	49%	32%	20%
1974	66	60	50	31	22
1975	65	55	49	27	23
1976	65	58	50	27	13
1977	65	55	48	25	12
1978	64	55	52	24	13
1981	69	59	52	24	13
1982	71	57	56	28	20
1983	67	60	60	29	21
1984	68	63	64	35	24
1985	63	62	60	31	18
1986	64	58	60	34	22
1987	68	65	62	35	21
1988	72	71	66	38	24
1989	73	71	69	36	24
1990	70	64	71	37	22
1991	65	58	67	34	22
1993	71	60	67	36	16
1994	75	60	71	31	13
1996	67	58	68	32	15
1998	61	58	70	34	16
2000	59	59	71	34	20
2002	56	57	73	31	21

Note: See Note, table 2.15. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.42

**Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1985-2002

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

	1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%	68%	24%	4%	68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%
<u>Sex</u>																		
Male	61	29	7	59	32	6	66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5
Female	66	26	4	67	24	4	70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3
<u>Race</u>																		
White	63	28	5	63	28	5	68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4
Black/other	62	26	9	68	20	4	70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6
<u>Age</u>																		
18 to 20 years	80	20	0	75	20	0	68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8
21 to 29 years	67	29	2	65	29	4	65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1
30 to 49 years	62	30	5	62	30	4	65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5
50 years and older	62	26	8	64	24	6	74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4
<u>Education</u> <sup>a</sup>																		
College	61	30	4	62	30	3	62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3
High school graduate	67	26	5	66	25	6	73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5
Less than high school graduate	52	30	15	60	24	6	74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6
<u>Income</u>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																		
Professional/business	63	28	4	60	32	3	62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3
Clerical/support	68	23	5	68	23	5	61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2
Manual/service	62	28	7	65	23	7	75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6
Farming/agriculture	46	46	4	68	32	0	76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14
<u>Region</u>																		
Northeast	60	28	6	63	30	3	63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3
Midwest	62	29	6	63	27	4	73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2
South	67	24	4	66	22	7	68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5
West	60	32	6	62	33	3	67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7
<u>Religion</u>																		
Protestant	63	29	6	64	26	4	70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4
Catholic	66	24	5	66	27	3	66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4
Jewish	76	6	12	52	39	9	60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12
None	52	37	2	54	28	14	64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2
<u>Politics</u>																		
Republican	62	29	6	61	32	3	63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6
Democrat	66	27	4	70	23	4	74	19	4	72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2
Independent	61	29	6	59	29	6	64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1991			1993			1994			1996			1998			2000			2002		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%	67%	23%	7%	61%	28%	7%	59%	32%	5%	56%	35%	7%
58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7	64	26	8	57	31	10	55	36	7	50	38	9
69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6	70	21	6	64	26	5	62	29	4	60	32	4
63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7	65	24	8	59	30	7	57	34	6	54	36	7
75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3	76	19	4	70	22	6	67	25	4	64	29	4
56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3	76	13	5	67	24	7	54	40	2	37	56	4
63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3	71	24	4	62	32	4	59	35	3	51	41	7
61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6	69	23	7	59	29	8	61	31	5	58	33	6
71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8	62	24	8	62	27	7	56	33	7	56	34	7
58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6	66	25	7	57	32	7	56	36	5	50	41	7
70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6	71	21	5	65	25	6	64	28	5	64	28	5
70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8	66	19	8	68	22	8	62	27	6	60	27	9
NA	NA	NA	74	21	2	72	20	7	64	27	8	55	34	7	56	40	3	54	39	5
NA	NA	NA	75	19	4	76	17	6	67	24	7	60	29	8	63	28	8	53	37	9
NA	NA	NA	74	17	5	79	15	4	71	20	6	71	22	6	58	33	6	61	31	5
NA	NA	NA	68	21	6	76	13	6	69	22	6	64	26	6	60	30	4	57	32	8
58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5	64	26	8	57	31	8	54	39	4	52	40	7
69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7	69	23	7	65	30	4	63	29	4	58	34	5
66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6	71	20	5	63	26	8	62	28	7	58	32	8
76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17	57	24	10	69	23	8	64	24	4	65	22	4
67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4	64	27	7	58	34	5	58	34	5	58	35	5
67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3	70	23	4	60	28	8	59	31	6	53	36	7
66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8	68	20	8	66	24	7	64	29	4	60	33	6
56	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7	66	23	8	55	31	8	50	39	8	51	38	9
66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6	67	23	7	65	27	6	62	29	6	57	35	5
66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6	68	23	6	62	30	6	62	32	4	58	33	7
56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4	67	26	0	58	38	0	41	48	7	43	52	5
58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9	61	26	9	50	33	11	47	41	8	49	38	10
62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8	63	24	10	56	34	8	59	32	7	51	40	8
71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4	68	24	4	67	22	6	60	31	5	61	31	6
62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5	69	22	7	61	30	5	58	34	5	54	36	6

Table 2.43

**Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1985-2002

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%	65%	28%	4%	68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%
<u>Sex</u>																		
Male	61	27	8	55	36	7	62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8
Female	62	30	2	60	29	5	68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5
<u>Race</u>																		
White	62	28	5	57	32	6	66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6
Black/other	59	30	9	66	27	5	60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7
<u>Age</u>																		
18 to 20 years	60	40	0	50	40	10	58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8
21 to 29 years	62	29	6	53	42	4	57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4
30 to 49 years	64	29	5	59	33	6	65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5
50 years and older	61	26	6	60	24	7	70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9
<u>Education<sup>a</sup></u>																		
College	59	32	5	54	39	5	59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6
High school graduate	67	25	5	61	28	7	69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7
Less than high school graduate	49	31	11	58	23	7	71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13
<u>Income</u>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																		
Professional/business	59	31	5	54	37	6	63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6
Clerical/support	61	32	3	62	30	2	61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3
Manual/service	64	25	7	60	28	8	67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9
Farming/agriculture	50	38	8	63	32	5	65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14
<u>Region</u>																		
Northeast	66	25	6	54	34	4	71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8
Midwest	61	29	5	61	30	5	61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7
South	62	26	6	58	30	8	66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4
West	59	35	4	58	34	7	62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9
<u>Religion</u>																		
Protestant	64	28	4	60	29	7	67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6
Catholic	62	29	6	55	37	4	64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8
Jewish	65	18	6	52	35	4	60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0
None	49	38	6	54	33	7	51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12
<u>Politics</u>																		
Republican	58	31	5	52	37	7	58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7
Democrat	64	27	5	62	29	6	74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6
Independent	63	27	6	58	30	6	57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.



1991			1993			1994			1996			1998			2000			2002		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%	58%	27%	11%	58%	28%	9%	59%	28%	8%	57%	30%	9%
48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11	58	26	12	56	28	12	57	29	10	54	31	13
64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7	58	27	10	60	28	7	60	27	7	60	30	6
54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10	55	29	12	56	29	10	57	29	9	55	31	10
72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5	71	18	8	66	23	6	63	24	6	65	26	6
69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6	66	26	3	42	44	9	58	26	9	52	41	7
57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3	60	31	6	53	33	8	56	32	9	52	35	9
58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8	57	28	13	62	25	10	60	29	8	55	34	9
56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12	58	23	12	58	28	9	58	25	9	62	24	10
52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9	55	30	12	58	28	10	54	32	9	52	34	11
60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7	61	26	10	56	30	8	64	21	8	66	25	6
72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15	64	19	10	62	23	11	61	26	7	61	26	10
NA	NA	NA	55	31	9	58	30	10	53	31	14	57	32	8	58	33	6	52	33	12
NA	NA	NA	62	28	7	56	32	8	57	30	11	58	30	10	61	26	8	53	35	8
NA	NA	NA	66	26	7	68	24	8	64	26	8	61	24	10	57	31	8	68	23	8
NA	NA	NA	62	25	8	62	21	9	61	24	9	60	26	9	63	22	9	59	28	9
53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10	53	29	14	55	32	9	52	34	8	54	32	10
61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7	58	26	13	61	26	9	62	24	7	59	30	8
56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8	62	25	8	58	26	11	63	24	9	59	28	10
53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7	48	19	14	77	15	8	44	28	24	56	35	9
56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8	57	28	12	59	30	8	60	29	8	58	28	11
57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7	61	25	10	59	27	8	61	26	8	58	32	6
64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10	57	26	12	68	20	12	58	27	8	57	31	10
48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9	58	28	10	53	23	16	56	31	10	55	29	12
60	29	6	60	26	8	62	25	8	60	26	10	55	31	10	60	27	8	60	30	8
55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9	60	26	10	59	28	10	61	25	10	59	32	7
48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7	59	26	11	60	28	9	48	44	7	43	38	14
42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13	52	28	15	58	25	8	55	30	7	53	28	16
51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9	49	32	16	54	34	10	54	32	10	52	32	14
66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7	68	22	7	64	25	7	62	27	8	63	28	7
55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9	57	27	11	57	27	10	58	27	8	56	32	8

Table 2.44

**Respondents' perceptions of the Nation's progress in coping with illegal drugs**United States, selected years 1972-2003<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Now, how much progress do you feel the nation has made over the last year or two in coping with the problem of illegal drugs--has it made much progress, made some progress, stood still, lost some ground, or lost much ground?"

	Made much progress	Made some progress	Stood still	Lost some ground	Lost much ground	Don't know/ refused
1972	3%	32%	20%	21%	20%	5%
1974	4	36	21	19	16	5
1976	2	25	29	25	15	4
1995	2	36	30	19	11	2
1996	3	28	22	24	22	1
1999	4	42	27	14	12	1
2000	6	41	23	17	12	1
2003	3	35	32	17	11	2

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Apr. 2, 2001]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

**Respondents reporting whether they think the criminal justice system is fair in its treatment of people accused of committing crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "In general, do you think the criminal justice system is very fair, somewhat fair, somewhat unfair, or very unfair in its treatment of people accused of committing crime?"<sup>a</sup>

	Very fair	Somewhat fair	Somewhat unfair	Very unfair	Don't know/ refused
National	18%	48%	22%	10%	2%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	20	48	18	12	2
Female	15	49	25	9	2
<b>Race</b>					
White	18	50	21	9	2
Nonwhite	17	43	24	15	1
Black	13	40	27	19	1
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	24	44	23	8	1
30 to 49 years	15	53	21	10	1
50 to 64 years	16	45	24	12	3
50 years and older	16	46	23	12	3
65 years and older	17	48	20	12	3
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	15	52	24	7	2
College graduate	21	53	20	6	(a)
Some college	16	50	23	10	1
High school graduate or less	18	45	21	13	3
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	19	51	23	6	1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	44	25	7	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	15	49	24	11	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	17	49	20	13	1
Under \$20,000	15	53	14	17	1
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	16	50	22	10	2
Suburban area	19	47	23	9	2
Rural area	18	49	19	13	1
<b>Region</b>					
East	22	49	23	5	1
Midwest	14	51	22	12	1
South	18	46	21	13	2
West	17	49	19	10	5
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	21	55	16	6	2
Democrat	17	43	28	10	2
Independent	15	49	21	13	2

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

**Attitudes toward whether the criminal justice system should try to rehabilitate criminals**

United States, 2002 and 2003

Question: "For each statement, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it: The criminal justice system should try to rehabilitate criminals, not just punish them."

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know
2002	26%	43%	16%	10%	5%
2003	29	43	14	11	3

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2003 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,284 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted July 14-Aug. 5, 2003. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, *The 2004 Political Landscape: Evenly Divided and Increasingly Polarized* (Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2003), p. T-49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

**Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1985-2002

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%	3%	79%	12%	4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	4	84	10	4	84	8	4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11
Female	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8
<b>Race</b>																		
White	3	85	9	2	87	8	2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9
Black/other	5	80	8	9	77	9	7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	6	78	14	8	79	8	0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5
21 to 29 years	6	79	10	5	81	9	4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9
30 to 49 years	3	85	9	3	86	8	4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10
50 years and older	2	87	8	2	88	7	2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																		
College	3	83	11	2	84	9	3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10
High school graduate	4	86	7	3	88	7	3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9
Less than high school graduate	4	81	10	4	81	9	5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6
<b>Income</b>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	2	84	11	1	88	8	2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11
Clerical/support	2	90	6	4	88	7	2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8
Manual/service	5	83	8	4	83	9	5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8
Farming/agriculture	3	89	5	3	83	6	2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	2	86	8	3	88	6	3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10
Midwest	3	85	9	3	87	7	4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10
South	4	82	11	4	82	10	4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8
West	4	84	8	3	85	8	3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	3	84	10	3	85	8	3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8
Catholic	3	87	8	2	88	6	2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8
Jewish	3	78	6	8	90	3	0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15
None	6	76	10	4	72	14	7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	2	88	8	2	87	8	2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8
Democrat	3	84	10	3	88	6	4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9
Independent	5	82	8	3	82	10	4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. The "about right" response was volunteered. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1991			1993			1994			1996			1998			2000			2002		
Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right
4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%	5%	78%	11%	6%	74%	13%	8%	68%	16%	9%	67%	18%
5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9	5	78	11	7	72	15	8	67	18	12	64	19
3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6	4	78	10	6	76	12	7	70	14	7	70	16
3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8	3	79	11	4	75	13	6	70	16	8	69	18
10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8	11	72	10	12	71	12	14	64	14	16	60	16
3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14	11	75	5	12	65	14	15	60	14	14	48	34
8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9	6	76	10	10	71	11	10	65	14	12	68	15
4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7	5	79	11	7	75	12	8	68	16	9	70	16
3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7	3	78	11	4	76	15	5	70	16	8	66	19
4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10	5	76	12	6	72	15	8	66	17	9	65	20
5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6	3	82	9	5	78	12	7	73	13	8	72	16
2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6	6	77	9	9	74	11	9	69	14	12	67	15
NA	NA	NA	3	81	10	2	84	9	4	78	12	3	78	13	6	70	16	9	70	17
NA	NA	NA	2	85	10	2	87	8	4	82	10	5	76	13	6	72	14	8	70	18
NA	NA	NA	4	86	7	2	87	7	4	76	13	6	77	11	7	72	14	8	63	20
NA	NA	NA	5	78	11	4	84	7	6	76	10	10	70	13	11	64	14	13	66	16
3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10	3	78	11	5	74	14	8	66	18	8	66	18
3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6	5	81	9	5	78	11	5	71	16	7	72	15
5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6	5	77	11	7	75	13	9	71	13	10	67	18
0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10	4	81	8	7	76	16	4	70	15	20	52	16
4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6	6	76	12	5	76	13	8	63	18	6	70	16
3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8	5	75	13	6	74	13	6	74	13	8	67	19
5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8	4	81	9	7	76	11	7	70	16	9	70	17
4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9	4	77	11	6	69	17	9	65	16	14	60	19
4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7	4	80	10	6	76	12	6	72	14	8	69	19
2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7	5	79	11	5	77	12	7	70	15	9	74	12
0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10	3	76	9	0	72	18	13	57	18	12	60	16
8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12	8	70	10	10	62	20	12	56	21	13	58	17
2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7	4	84	10	3	81	12	4	78	12	2	77	18
5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8	5	75	13	7	75	13	10	66	17	11	65	18
5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8	5	76	9	8	71	14	8	66	16	11	64	17



Table 2.48

**Attitudes toward the treatment of juveniles who commit violent crimes**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "In your view, how should juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 who commit violent crimes be treated in the criminal justice system--should they be treated the same as adults, or should they be given more lenient treatment in a juvenile court?"

	Same as adults	More lenient treatment	Tougher <sup>a</sup>	Depends <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/refused
National	59%	32%	(b)	8%	1%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	64	29	1%	5	1
Female	55	34	(b)	10	1
<b>Race</b>					
White	59	32	(b)	8	1
Nonwhite	58	32	1	8	1
Black	54	36	0	9	1
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	62	34	1	3	0
30 to 49 years	57	31	(b)	11	1
50 to 64 years	65	27	(b)	6	2
50 years and older	59	31	1	7	2
65 years and older	52	36	1	8	3
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	42	49	0	9	(b)
College graduate	51	41	(b)	7	1
Some college	61	27	1	9	2
High school graduate or less	68	25	(b)	6	1
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	58	36	(b)	5	1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	54	35	1	9	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	28	(b)	8	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	59	31	1	8	1
Under \$20,000	58	31	0	7	4
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	62	29	0	8	1
Suburban area	57	34	1	7	1
Rural area	60	31	(b)	7	2
<b>Region</b>					
East	57	34	0	7	2
Midwest	51	37	1	10	1
South	66	25	1	7	1
West	59	34	0	6	1
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	64	24	1	10	1
Democrat	55	35	(b)	9	1
Independent	59	35	0	5	1

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49

**Attitudes toward the penalty for murder**United States, selected years 1985-2004<sup>a</sup>

Question: "If you could choose between the following two approaches, which do you think is the better penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment, with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death penalty	Life imprisonment without possibility of parole	Don't know/refused <sup>b</sup>
1985	56%	34%	10%
1986	55	35	10
1991	53	35	11
1992	50	37	13
1993	59	29	12
1994	50	32	18
1997 <sup>c</sup>	61	29	10
1999 <sup>c</sup>	56	38	6
2000	52	37	11
2001 <sup>c</sup>	54	42	4
2003	53	44	3
2004 <sup>c</sup>	50	46	4

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 2-4, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes volunteered responses such as "other," "neither," and "depends."<sup>c</sup>Asked of a half sample.Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., **The Gallup Poll** [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [May 19, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-2002

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1980		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	67%	27%	74%	20%	73%	22%	70%	24%	76%	19%	71%	23%	70%	24%	71%	22%
<u>Sex</u>																
Male	75	21	80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17	79	17	73	22	77	18
Female	61	32	69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22	66	28	67	26	66	26
<u>Race</u>																
White	70	24	77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17	75	20	74	21	76	18
Black/other	40	51	51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35	49	43	46	43	46	44
<u>Age</u>																
18 to 20 years	70	27	68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29	68	24	64	36	61	35
21 to 29 years	66	31	74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20	72	23	69	27	73	24
30 to 49 years	69	26	74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18	70	27	74	21	72	21
50 years and older	66	25	74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20	74	20	66	26	70	22
<u>Education</u> <sup>a</sup>																
College	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22	72	23	70	26	71	23
High school graduate	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17	73	23	73	20	73	20
Less than high school graduate	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21	64	26	54	38	59	27
<u>Income</u>																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																
Professional/business	68	28	72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19	76	21	72	25	72	21
Clerical/support	69	26	79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19	70	25	74	19	72	21
Manual/service	68	26	73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19	69	25	68	24	71	24
Farming/agriculture	71	15	77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22	83	17	65	28	67	29
<u>Region</u>																
Northeast	68	26	74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21	70	26	72	23	66	26
Midwest	66	26	72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20	69	26	67	26	70	24
South	66	28	74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19	67	26	67	26	72	21
West	70	25	76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17	83	13	76	19	76	17
<u>Religion</u>																
Protestant	67	26	73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19	72	23	70	24	72	22
Catholic	71	23	76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19	69	26	70	24	73	21
Jewish	75	22	73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31	79	16	80	10	63	23
None	54	39	73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20	73	24	65	28	67	26
<u>Politics</u>																
Republican	77	18	79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13	80	15	83	14	81	12
Democrat	63	31	71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24	66	30	61	32	62	32
Independent	66	28	73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19	72	23	69	24	72	20

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.



1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996		1998		2000		2002	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
74%	20%	74%	19%	72%	22%	72%	21%	74%	20%	71%	22%	68%	25%	63%	29%	66%	30%
81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17	79	17	74	20	71	23	73	24
69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22	65	25	63	28	57	33	59	35
77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16	75	18	72	20	69	24	70	26
57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34	54	35	49	42	42	48	50	45
69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21	70	22	60	37	53	38	55	41
71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21	72	22	69	25	66	28	68	30
76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20	71	22	69	24	64	29	68	27
74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18	71	21	66	25	62	28	63	32
72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21	69	24	67	26	63	29	65	31
77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17	76	17	71	21	65	28	69	28
69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25	68	23	63	27	61	28	62	32
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	22	77	18	75	20	72	21	69	25	70	27
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	18	76	18	74	18	70	22	67	25	67	31
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81	14	75	19	72	24	68	24	66	28	62	35
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	25	71	22	64	25	60	31	55	36	62	35
75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20	70	22	68	25	63	30	65	31
73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19	73	20	68	24	63	28	60	36
74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19	72	21	68	24	65	27	70	26
91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18	72	20	71	20	72	22	72	24
72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24	66	26	62	28	55	35	58	37
72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20	72	22	70	24	65	27	68	28
75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19	72	20	69	23	64	27	69	26
76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16	74	19	68	24	66	28	66	31
75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18	72	20	68	24	64	27	67	28
73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19	70	23	68	25	66	27	68	28
87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26	63	28	72	20	57	36	48	52
71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20	69	22	64	26	60	32	61	36
82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12	85	12	77	17	75	19	79	17
68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28	61	30	62	31	57	34	56	41
73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17	70	21	67	23	62	30	66	28

Table 2.51

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**United States, selected years 1953-2003<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Don't know/ refused <sup>b</sup>
1953	68%	25%	7%
1956	53	34	13
1957	47	34	18
1960	53	36	11
1965	45	43	12
1966	42	47	11
1967	54	38	8
1969	51	40	9
1971	49	40	11
March 1972	50	41	9
November 1972	57	32	11
1976	66	26	8
1978	62	27	11
1981	66	25	9
January 1985	72	20	8
November 1985	75	17	8
1986	70	22	8
1988	79	16	5
1991	76	18	6
1994	80	16	4
1995	77	13	10
1999	71	22	7
2000	66	28	6
2001	68	26	6
2002	70	25	5
May 2003	70	28	2
October 2003	64	32	4

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>May include other response categories such as "depends."

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 11, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Don't know/ refused
National	64%	32%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	70	26	4
Female	58	37	5
<b>Race</b>			
White	67	29	4
Nonwhite	52	42	6
Black	39	54	7
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	65	34	1
30 to 49 years	65	33	2
50 to 64 years	65	31	4
50 years and older	62	31	7
65 years and older	58	29	13
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	47	50	3
College graduate	65	33	2
Some college	68	28	4
High school graduate or less	67	28	5
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	64	36	0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	65	31	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	72	25	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	62	33	5
Under \$20,000	52	39	9
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	60	35	5
Suburban area	67	30	3
Rural area	64	31	5
<b>Region</b>			
East	53	44	3
Midwest	61	36	3
South	71	24	5
West	69	26	5
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	84	14	2
Democrat	51	42	7
Independent	58	39	3

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for murder for selected groups**

United States, 2002

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for . . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ refused
Women	68%	29%	3%
The mentally ill	19	75	6
The mentally retarded	13	82	5
Juveniles	26	69	5

Note: These data are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,012 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 6-9, 2002. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr020520.asp> [May 23, 2002]. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

**Attitudes toward fairness of the application of the death penalty**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "Generally speaking, do you believe the death penalty is applied fairly or unfairly in this country today?"

	Applied fairly	Applied unfairly	Don't know/ refused
National	55%	39%	6%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	59	35	6
Female	51	42	7
<u>Race</u>			
White	59	35	6
Nonwhite	41	51	8
Black	32	58	10
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	61	35	4
30 to 49 years	56	40	4
50 to 64 years	53	41	6
50 years and older	52	40	8
65 years and older	52	38	10
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	43	50	7
College graduate	56	41	3
Some college	59	34	7
High school graduate or less	57	36	7
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	56	41	3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64	32	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	38	6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	59	39	2
Under \$20,000	44	46	10
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	42	50	8
Suburban area	58	36	6
Rural area	64	31	5
<u>Region</u>			
East	53	40	7
Midwest	52	41	7
South	64	30	6
West	48	46	6
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	75	20	5
Democrat	42	51	7
Independent	50	44	6

Note: See Note, table 2.49. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

**Reported reasons for favoring the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

United States, 1991, 2000, 2001, and 2003

Question: "Why do you favor the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

Reason for favoring	1991	2000	2001	2003
An eye for an eye/they took a life/fits the crime	40%	40%	48%	37%
Save taxpayers money/cost associated with prison	12	12	20	11
Deterrent for potential crimes/set an example	8	8	10	11
Depends on the type of crime they commit	6	6	6	4
Fair punishment	6	6	1	3
They deserve it	5	5	6	13
They will repeat their crime/keep them from repeating it	4	4	6	7
Biblical reasons	3	3	3	5
Serve justice	2	3	1	4
Don't believe they can be rehabilitated	1	1	2	2
If there's no doubt the person committed the crime	NA	NA	2	3
Would help/benefit families of victims	NA	NA	1	2
Support/believe in death penalty	NA	NA	6	2
Life sentences don't always mean life in prison	NA	NA	2	1
Relieves prison overcrowding	NA	NA	2	1
Other	10	10	3	4
No opinion	3	3	1	2

Note: See Note, table 2.51. This question was asked only of the respondents who answered "yes, in favor" to the question presented in table 2.51. Percents may add to more than 100 because up to two responses were recorded from each respondent. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/tb/religvalue/20030603c.asp> [June 10, 2003]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

**Reported reasons for opposing the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

United States, 1991 and 2003

Question: "Why do you oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

Reason for opposing	1991	2003
Wrong to take a life	41%	46%
Punishment should be left to God/religious belief	17	13
Person may be wrongly convicted	11	25
Does not deter people from committing murder	7	4
Possibility of rehabilitation	6	5
Unfair application of death penalty	6	4
Need to pay/suffer longer/think about their crime	NA	5
Depends on the circumstances	NA	4
Other	16	3
No opinion	6	4

Note: See Notes, tables 2.51 and 2.55. This question was asked only of the respondents who answered "no, not in favor" to the question presented in table 2.51. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/tb/religvalue/20030603c.asp> [June 10, 2003]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

**Respondents reporting whether they believe the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder**

United States, 1985, 1986, 1991, and 2004

Question: "Do you feel that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to the commitment of murder, that it lowers the murder rate, or not?"

	Yes, does	No, does not	Don't know/ refused
1985	62%	31%	7%
1986	61	32	7
1991	51	41	8
2004	35	62	3

Note: See Note, table 2.49. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [May 19, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

**Respondents reporting whether they believe the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "Do you feel that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to the commitment of murder, that it lowers the murder rate, or not?"

	Yes, does	No, does not	Don't know/ refused
National	35%	62%	3%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	41	57	2
Female	31	65	4
<u>Race</u>			
White	37	61	2
Nonwhite	31	64	5
Black	15	80	5
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	33	65	2
30 to 49 years	34	65	1
50 to 64 years	37	61	2
50 years and older	40	56	4
65 years and older	43	51	6
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	31	65	4
College graduate	33	67	0
Some college	28	69	3
High school graduate or less	44	53	3
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	37	61	2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	31	68	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	60	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	55	2
Under \$20,000	27	71	2
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	32	65	3
Suburban area	35	62	3
Rural area	40	58	2
<u>Region</u>			
East	39	58	3
Midwest	36	60	4
South	35	62	3
West	31	67	2
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	49	49	2
Democrat	25	71	4
Independent	34	64	2

Note: See Note, table 2.49. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

**Respondents reporting having a gun in their home**

United States, selected years 1959-2003

Question: "Do you have a gun in your home?"

	Yes	No
1959	49%	51%
1965	48	52
1968	50	50
1972	43	55
1975	44	54
1980	45	53
1983	40	58
1985	44	55
1989	47	51
1990	47	52
1991	46	53
March 1993	48	51
October 1993	51	48
July 1996	38	60
November 1996	44	54
1997	42	57
1999	36	62
April 2000	42	57
August 2000	39	60
2001	40	59
2002	41	58
2003	43	56

Note: See Note, table 2.13. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 13, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

**Respondents reporting having a gun in their home**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Do you have a gun in your home?"

	Yes	No
National	43%	56%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	50	49
Female	37	62
<u>Race</u>		
White	44	55
Nonwhite	38	60
Black	43	56
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	31	69
30 to 49 years	46	52
50 to 64 years	53	46
65 years and older	46	53
65 years and older	36	62
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	29	69
College graduate	35	65
Some college	49	51
High school graduate or less	47	51
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	44	55
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48	51
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50	50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	64
Under \$20,000	29	70
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	39	60
Suburban area	37	62
Rural area	58	41
<u>Region</u>		
East	29	70
Midwest	47	52
South	53	46
West	40	58
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	55	45
Democrat	33	65
Independent	41	58

Note: See Note, table 2.13. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-2002

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any firearms)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%	40%	35%	32%	34%
<b>Sex</b>																			
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50	47	43	42	43
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33	34	29	25	24
<b>Race</b>																			
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44	44	40	37	38
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24	24	16	13	15
<b>Age</b>																			
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42	35	20	23	24
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34	32	23	24	31
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41	39	37	32	29
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43	47	39	38	41
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																			
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38	38	31	33	33
High school graduate	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44	46	43	36	34
Less than high school graduate	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37	38	34	25	37
<b>Income</b>																			
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	52	49	43	43	45
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48	50	44	42	37	37
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	38	44	32	37	26
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	28	26	22	18	20
<b>Occupation</b>																			
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38	39	35	32	32
Clerical/support	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36	40	31	28	25
Manual/service	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45	43	38	35	41
Farming/agriculture	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67	67	72	44	38
<b>Region</b>																			
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26	24	22	18	20
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46	42	37	37	35
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48	48	42	37	42
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35	39	32	33	33
<b>Religion</b>																			
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46	46	42	37	40
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34	34	27	26	29
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18	11	12	19	7
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32	35	26	32	33
<b>Politics</b>																			
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49	49	46	46	47
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37	35	30	27	28
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39	38	32	30	30

Note: See Note, table 2.15. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Table 2.62

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 2002

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having a firearm)

	Firearm in the home			
	Any type	Type of firearm <sup>a</sup>		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	34%	58%	63%	59%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	43	60	68	63
Female	24	54	52	52
<u>Race</u>				
White	38	59	65	61
Black/other	15	46	38	38
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 20 years	24	50	75	75
21 to 29 years	31	52	58	52
30 to 49 years	29	52	57	60
50 years and older	41	64	68	60
<u>Education</u>				
College	33	63	63	57
High school graduate	34	61	68	67
Less than high school graduate	37	39	56	54
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	45	63	64	63
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	71	64	63
\$20,000 to \$29,999	26	31	59	41
Under \$20,000	20	42	58	54
<u>Occupation</u>				
Professional/business	32	60	68	56
Clerical/support	25	65	55	58
Manual/service	41	54	60	60
Farming/agriculture	38	50	67	83
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	20	46	63	63
Midwest	35	54	67	54
South	42	62	61	58
West	33	61	61	65
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	40	60	66	61
Catholic	29	54	59	62
Jewish	7	100	0	100
None	33	60	62	49
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	47	64	62	59
Democrat	28	55	65	58
Independent	30	54	62	58

Note: See Note, table 2.15. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents for pistol, shotgun, and rifle are based on the 34% subsample of respondents reporting that they have a gun in their home. Percents add to more than 100 because some respondents reported owning more than one type.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.63

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

United States, selected years 1990-2003

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	Don't know/refused
1990	78%	2%	17%	3%
1991	68	5	25	2
March 1993	70	4	24	2
December 1993	67	7	25	1
1995 <sup>a</sup>	62	12	24	2
1999	60	9	29	2
2000	62	5	31	2
2001	53	8	38	1
2002	51	11	36	2
2003	55	9	36	(b)

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Asked of a half sample.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5%.Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 13, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.64

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now
National	55%	9%	36%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	46	12	42
Female	63	6	30
<u>Race</u>			
White	52	10	38
Nonwhite	68	5	27
Black	73	4	23
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	55	9	36
30 to 49 years	54	7	39
50 to 64 years	54	12	34
50 years and older	57	10	32
65 years and older	62	6	30
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	68	6	25
College graduate	58	6	36
Some college	49	9	42
High school graduate or less	55	11	34
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	59	7	34
\$50,000 to \$74,999	50	11	39
\$30,000 to \$49,999	55	7	38
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	10	33
Under \$20,000	57	9	33
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	58	8	33
Suburban area	57	7	36
Rural area	50	13	37
<u>Region</u>			
East	66	6	28
Midwest	52	10	38
South	54	10	36
West	51	8	40
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	40	13	47
Democrat	71	3	25
Independent	55	9	36

Note: See Note, table 2.13. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

**Attitudes toward a law restricting the possession of handguns**

United States, selected years 1959-2003

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns, except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know/ refused
1959	60%	36%	4%
1965	49	44	7
1975	41	55	4
January 1980	31	65	4
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
1987	42	50	8
1988	37	59	4
1990	41	55	4
1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1
1999	34	64	2
2000	36	62	2
2002	32	65	3
2003	32	67	1

Note: See Note, table 2.13. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [Jan. 13, 2003]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

**Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-2002

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987		1988	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%	70%	27%	72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%
<u>Sex</u>																
Male	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31	62	37	65	34	62	36	66	33
Female	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23	76	20	78	20	76	22	79	17
<u>Race</u>																
White	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27	69	29	72	27	69	29	74	24
Black/other	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19	79	18	76	22	74	23	75	23
<u>Age</u>																
18 to 20 years	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23	71	24	71	29	69	29	73	24
21 to 29 years	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24	73	25	74	25	76	23	73	26
30 to 49 years	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26	70	29	71	28	68	30	72	26
50 years and older	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29	70	26	72	26	69	29	75	20
<u>Education</u> <sup>a</sup>																
College	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23	74	25	75	24	74	25	76	22
High school graduate	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27	68	30	71	28	67	31	74	24
Less than high school graduate	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30	72	23	69	26	70	27	66	27
<u>Income</u>																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																
Professional/business	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23	71	27	75	24	74	24	77	21
Clerical/support	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23	76	23	79	21	77	22	78	19
Manual/service	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29	68	29	68	31	64	33	71	26
Farming/agriculture	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60	48	48	43	57	48	50	24	65
<u>Region</u>																
Northeast	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13	80	18	82	17	83	15	84	13
Midwest	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24	70	25	73	25	68	31	76	22
South	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36	66	31	67	32	66	31	69	28
West	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30	67	32	71	29	67	31	68	28
<u>Religion</u>																
Protestant	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30	66	31	68	30	67	31	72	26
Catholic	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17	79	20	79	20	74	24	77	20
Jewish	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5	93	7	94	6	85	10	100	0
None	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28	78	22	74	26	77	20	73	25
<u>Politics</u>																
Republican	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33	66	32	70	28	71	27	68	29
Democrat	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24	75	23	74	25	70	29	79	19
Independent	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26	70	28	72	27	70	28	73	24

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996		1998		2000		2002	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%	80%	18%	82%	16%	80%	18%	80%	19%
69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29	73	25	76	22	71	27	75	24
85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14	86	12	86	12	86	11	86	14
77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22	80	19	80	18	78	20	78	21
81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14	84	13	88	10	86	11	87	12
66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15	69	29	82	16	79	21	76	24
81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20	78	21	82	16	81	16	82	17
74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22	83	15	82	16	80	17	80	20
81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19	80	19	81	16	79	18	80	20
80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19	83	16	84	14	79	19	78	21
75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22	79	19	79	19	80	18	83	16
82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18	76	20	80	17	82	16	80	19
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	15	79	20	82	16	83	15	77	22	78	22
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	16	74	25	82	17	81	18	79	19	82	18
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	15	80	19	81	18	83	15	79	18	78	21
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	20	80	18	78	19	84	14	83	14	82	18
82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20	82	17	83	14	79	19	78	22
80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14	83	16	84	14	86	12	85	15
72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24	80	18	79	19	78	19	80	20
73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38	53	43	80	20	61	36	94	6
90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15	84	13	88	10	85	13	87	12
80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21	84	14	79	18	78	20	79	20
72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21	78	20	79	18	82	16	77	22
74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25	77	21	82	17	73	23	78	22
75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23	81	17	80	18	79	18	77	22
84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15	83	15	85	12	82	15	84	15
100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6	89	11	88	9	85	15	87	13
70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22	72	26	80	17	77	20	78	22
76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28	77	22	75	23	71	27	72	27
84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14	86	12	86	13	86	12	88	12
71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21	79	19	83	14	80	16	79	21

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Table 2.67

**Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana**

United States, selected years 1969-2003

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

	Yes, legal	No, illegal	Don't know/ refused
1969	12%	84%	4%
1972	15	81	4
1973	16	78	6
1977	28	66	6
1979	25	70	5
1980	25	70	5
1985	23	73	4
1995	25	73	2
2000 <sup>a</sup>	31	64	5
2001	34	62	4
2003 <sup>a</sup>	34	64	2

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2003 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,004 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Nov. 10-12, 2003. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup> Asked of a half sample.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 28, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

**Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-2002

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987		1988	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	28%	69%	30%	67%	25%	72%	20%	76%	23%	73%	18%	80%	16%	81%	17%	79%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75	19	78	21	74
Female	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84	14	83	14	82
<b>Race</b>																
White	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81	17	80	17	80
Black/other	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77	12	84	18	75
<b>Age</b>																
18 to 20 years	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82	21	74	16	74
21 to 29 years	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71	25	70	24	70
30 to 49 years	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79	19	79	19	78
50 years and older	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87	8	90	12	86
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																
College	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75	21	75	20	75
High school graduate	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82	13	84	16	80
Less than high school graduate	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91	10	88	12	88
<b>Income</b>																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Occupation</b>																
Professional/business	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79	20	77	16	80
Clerical/support	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82	11	83	14	82
Manual/service	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79	16	81	20	75
Farming/agriculture	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91	2	95	6	94
<b>Region</b>																
Northeast	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80	18	78	19	76
Midwest	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82	14	83	18	78
South	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84	13	85	12	86
West	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	26	70	25	73	23	72	23	72
<b>Religion</b>																
Protestant	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83	13	85	13	84
Catholic	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80	16	81	16	80
Jewish	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60	40	55	52	44
None	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60	42	51	38	55
<b>Politics</b>																
Republican	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86	13	84	14	84
Democrat	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80	15	82	18	78
Independent	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76	19	76	20	75

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996		1998		2000		2002	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
16%	81%	16%	81%	18%	78%	22%	73%	23%	72%	26%	69%	28%	66%	32%	63%	34%	60%
20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69	30	66	34	60	36	58	38	55
14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75	22	72	22	71	28	66	30	63
18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73	26	69	28	65	33	61	36	58
10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71	22	70	24	70	25	68	24	66
19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50	38	60	34	64	41	56	59	35
21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71	30	66	34	59	41	54	41	51
19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70	28	67	30	63	34	60	38	54
11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78	19	75	21	73	24	70	24	70
20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69	27	68	32	62	33	62	37	56
15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74	24	71	23	70	31	62	29	63
9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84	22	72	22	72	27	67	31	65
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	72	24	70	25	70	27	68	31	64	35	59
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	72	21	76	25	71	29	67	36	58	33	61
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	69	20	77	27	68	32	61	34	60	33	59
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	73	27	69	29	66	26	68	29	65	36	56
20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69	26	68	31	64	35	60	36	58
10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79	23	71	23	72	26	67	27	67
17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72	26	69	28	65	31	62	34	59
25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82	26	71	42	45	34	63	33	56
14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75	26	67	28	65	34	58	29	62
14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76	23	74	27	66	32	63	38	57
14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74	24	70	22	72	26	68	27	67
26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64	31	64	37	58	39	57	45	48
13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77	19	74	21	73	26	69	26	69
16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74	29	68	27	66	28	64	30	62
35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49	37	54	56	44	48	48	50	50
40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49	42	54	48	44	53	42	60	32
14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82	20	77	19	77	26	70	24	72
16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73	24	69	29	65	31	63	34	59
19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64	30	64	31	62	35	58	39	53

Table 2.69

**Respondents' attitudes toward making marijuana legally available for doctors to prescribe**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2003

Question: "Would you favor or oppose making marijuana legally available for doctors to prescribe in order to reduce pain and suffering?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ refused
National	75%	22%	3%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	76	21	3
Female	73	24	3
<u>Race</u>			
White	76	22	2
Nonwhite	70	24	6
Black	69	26	5
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	75	24	1
30 to 49 years	77	21	2
50 to 64 years	81	17	2
50 years and older	72	23	5
65 years and older	62	30	8
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	80	19	1
College graduate	84	14	2
Some college	76	22	2
High school graduate or less	68	27	5
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	81	19	(a)
\$50,000 to \$74,999	79	19	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	79	18	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	63	30	7
Under \$20,000	68	27	5
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	73	24	3
Suburban area	79	19	2
Rural area	67	28	5
<u>Region</u>			
East	75	21	4
Midwest	76	22	2
South	70	26	4
West	78	19	3
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	68	28	4
Democrat	81	17	2
Independent	74	23	3

Note: See Note, table 2.67. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.70

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems**

United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "sometimes" or "often")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)	Class of 1996 (N=2,502)	Class of 1997 (N=2,651)	Class of 1998 (N=2,621)	Class of 1999 (N=2,348)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)	Class of 2001 (N=2,222)	Class of 2002 (N=2,267)	Class of 2003 (N=2,531)
Crime and violence	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%	90.1%	86.5%	84.4%	81.8%	83.5%	81.0%	75.5%	68.9%
Drug abuse	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7	72.6	71.0	71.1	65.3	62.7	60.9	61.1	56.9	52.6
Hunger and poverty	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7	62.3	62.6	61.1	55.5	54.5	54.4	51.3	49.7	46.1
Chance of nuclear war	41.5	33.4	28.8	27.9	20.0	21.6	20.4	29.0	32.1	23.7	23.9	35.9	50.3
Economic problems	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6	55.7	57.9	51.5	47.6	44.8	45.2	47.0	47.0	49.0
Pollution	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5	63.6	62.9	61.6	57.1	49.8	53.3	49.6	44.2	37.8
Race relations	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6	68.9	70.7	64.7	56.0	55.6	51.2	52.6	46.9	41.8
Energy shortages	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8	17.9	19.2	19.4	18.3	20.8	22.0	31.2	22.6	19.4
Using open land for housing or industry	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7	28.9	32.6	32.7	30.8	27.5	32.6	30.6	28.5	26.7
Population growth	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4	34.9	37.4	38.2	34.8	31.7	36.3	36.7	28.3	24.4
Urban decay	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6	23.0	25.1	22.1	18.8	17.2	20.5	20.3	15.6	14.4

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 2003. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, pp. 188, 189; *1993*, pp. 190, 191; *1995*, pp. 191, 192; *1997*, pp. 187, 188; *1999*, pp. 186, 187 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, pp. 189, 190; *1994*, pp. 189, 190; *1996*, pp. 182, 183; *1998*, pp. 188, 189; *2000*, pp. 187, 188 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about . . . crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "sometimes" or "often")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)	Class of 1996 (N=2,502)	Class of 1997 (N=2,651)	Class of 1998 (N=2,621)	Class of 1999 (N=2,348)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)	Class of 2001 (N=2,222)	Class of 2002 (N=2,267)	Class of 2003 (N=2,531)
Total	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%	90.1%	86.5%	84.4%	81.8%	83.5%	81.0%	75.5%	68.9%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4	85.8	84.8	79.4	76.5	74.4	76.0	71.7	66.5	59.3
Female	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5	95.1	95.4	93.7	91.7	89.5	90.2	90.1	83.1	77.9
<b>Race</b>													
White	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9	90.0	89.5	84.5	83.5	80.8	82.6	78.7	73.4	64.7
Black	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7	93.0	92.9	90.4	85.7	84.8	91.1	90.2	80.8	76.9
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0	91.7	89.4	83.2	83.1	85.4	82.2	79.8	70.8	69.2
North Central	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2	86.7	87.4	85.1	80.7	80.0	84.6	79.4	75.0	65.4
South	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3	91.3	91.1	88.7	87.0	81.1	85.8	83.6	79.2	70.6
West	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4	92.2	93.4	88.2	85.4	82.0	79.3	80.7	74.6	69.7
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1	92.6	91.6	88.4	85.3	84.5	85.0	83.5	76.9	71.8
No	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4	84.0	86.2	80.7	82.2	72.3	77.9	72.7	69.0	59.5
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1	91.8	90.5	89.1	86.8	84.3	85.4	82.3	77.1	69.1
Marijuana only	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5	90.9	91.9	85.7	82.3	82.8	85.8	85.2	77.0	71.7
Few pills	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6	92.6	91.0	88.3	84.6	84.3	79.1	83.1	77.8	67.4
More pills	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5	84.1	87.4	81.0	83.3	75.6	79.9	73.8	69.7	66.7

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American; data are not given for the other ethnic categories because each of these groups constitutes a small portion of the sample in any given year and therefore would yield unreliable estimates (Source, **2000**, p. 10). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are mutually exclusive and are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and who did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, **2000**, pp. 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, p. 188; **1993**, p. 190; **1995**, p. 191; **1997**, p. 187; **1999**, p. 186 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, p. 189; **1994**, p. 189; **1996**, p. 182; **1998**, p. 188; **2000**, p. 187 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions**

United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)	Class of 2001 (N=2,201)	Class of 2002 (N=2,250)	Class of 2003 (N=2,523)
Large corporations	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%	37.9%	36.3%	35.3%	43.0%	42.1%	43.0%	39.3%	38.4%	33.7%
Major labor unions	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2	28.0	30.8	29.2	32.8	34.5	32.0	33.1	32.5	30.7
The Nation's colleges and universities	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7	66.6	70.5	65.7	70.1	72.5	71.0	71.0	69.4	67.5
The Nation's public schools	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2	31.8	30.6	30.0	32.2	34.1	34.7	34.5	37.7	36.0
Churches and religious organizations	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3	50.2	49.0	48.3	52.6	52.4	50.1	52.1	48.8	48.1
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9	33.1	34.5	34.8	36.1	39.8	37.6	38.8	43.0	45.6
The President and his administration	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1	19.7	24.0	26.8	34.1	33.3	35.7	32.8	54.0	43.6
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8	20.6	18.1	21.7	28.7	29.9	31.4	33.0	42.2	36.4
The U.S. Supreme Court	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0	29.8	30.4	30.5	36.6	38.9	38.2	37.1	41.5	38.6
All the courts and the justice system in general	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3	20.6	21.2	22.4	25.7	29.4	28.9	30.7	32.9	31.7
The police and other law enforcement agencies	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3	28.7	27.6	28.7	33.0	33.7	33.6	33.2	38.9	40.8
The U.S. military	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3	54.8	55.6	52.9	56.7	59.4	55.5	55.7	70.1	74.9

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, pp. 136-138; *1993*, pp. 138-140; *1995*, pp. 139-141; *1997*, pp. 135-137; *1999*, pp. 136-138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, pp. 137-139; *1994*, pp. 137-139; *1996*, pp. 132, 133; *1998*, pp. 135-137; *2000*, pp. 137-139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)	Class of 2001 (N=2,201)	Class of 2002 (N=2,250)	Class of 2003 (N=2,523)
Total	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%	28.7%	27.6%	28.7%	33.0%	33.7%	33.6%	33.2%	38.9%	40.8%
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2	29.1	28.6	30.3	33.9	36.3	35.7	33.8	37.1	39.9
Female	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4	28.1	26.5	27.7	32.1	31.5	32.7	33.5	41.4	41.5
<u>Race</u>													
White	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2	31.5	30.7	32.1	35.7	35.2	38.0	37.2	43.5	44.4
Black	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9	16.8	14.6	16.3	22.5	25.4	16.6	20.0	23.7	26.4
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5	25.5	30.7	32.7	33.4	29.9	36.1	35.8	42.8	41.1
North Central	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9	29.9	24.5	25.4	32.8	34.3	33.2	35.7	39.2	42.5
South	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3	27.3	26.5	28.9	32.4	34.6	31.7	32.9	38.5	41.7
West	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4	32.9	31.1	28.6	34.2	35.0	35.3	27.7	35.9	37.0
<u>College plans</u>													
Yes	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5	28.9	27.8	29.3	33.0	34.5	34.1	34.9	40.2	40.0
No	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7	29.4	28.1	26.6	32.2	32.4	33.5	29.0	36.0	43.1
<u>Lifetime illicit drug use</u>													
None	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9	31.7	29.4	33.0	39.3	38.1	39.5	37.1	42.4	42.3
Marijuana only	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8	26.3	25.5	27.7	30.2	33.4	29.6	32.0	41.1	40.4
Few pills	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7	24.2	36.3	26.1	29.1	34.2	32.3	34.2	38.5	43.0
More pills	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9	25.8	20.0	21.6	25.9	24.9	28.8	26.8	30.8	38.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.70 and 2.71. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, p. 138; *1993*, p. 140; *1995*, p. 141; *1997*, p. 136; *1999*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, p. 139; *1994*, p. 139; *1996*, p. 133; *1998*, p. 136; *2000*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)	Class of 2001 (N=2,201)	Class of 2002 (N=2,250)	Class of 2003 (N=2,523)
Total	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%	29.8%	30.4%	30.5%	36.6%	38.9%	38.2%	37.1%	41.5%	38.6%
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6	35.0	35.6	33.3	39.7	43.9	41.9	40.3	42.4	40.8
Female	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6	24.8	25.7	28.3	33.5	34.9	36.0	34.7	41.7	36.3
<u>Race</u>													
White	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9	32.5	31.3	33.5	38.1	39.9	40.1	41.1	44.6	42.6
Black	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9	21.9	27.5	22.3	31.2	32.8	31.0	26.1	31.2	22.0
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5	26.6	32.7	30.2	31.4	40.4	36.7	35.7	41.6	35.6
North Central	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2	32.8	27.4	27.8	36.5	42.9	40.1	40.8	41.8	42.9
South	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3	30.4	34.0	34.0	38.3	35.6	37.2	37.6	43.0	41.6
West	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2	27.5	25.0	28.7	39.0	38.3	39.2	32.2	38.7	31.4
<u>College plans</u>													
Yes	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6	30.9	31.6	32.1	38.1	40.2	40.9	39.5	44.3	37.7
No	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7	27.1	25.9	26.7	31.7	35.7	30.7	30.4	33.2	41.6
<u>Lifetime illicit drug use</u>													
None	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6	30.7	30.5	31.7	38.8	40.1	39.9	38.0	42.5	40.0
Marijuana only	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0	29.6	33.1	30.7	33.6	39.4	38.0	36.8	39.9	36.7
Few pills	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1	34.5	32.5	32.3	34.2	45.3	38.9	37.6	44.9	39.1
More pills	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3	24.5	26.4	28.6	38.8	31.7	35.0	37.2	39.6	39.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.70 and 2.71. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139; *1995*, p. 140; *1997*, p. 136; *1999*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, p. 138; *1994*, p. 138; *1996*, p. 133; *1998*, p. 136; *2000*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1991-2003

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)	Class of 2001 (N=2,201)	Class of 2002 (N=2,250)	Class of 2003 (N=2,523)
Total	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%	20.6%	21.2%	22.4%	25.7%	29.4%	28.9%	30.7%	32.9%	31.7%
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5	22.3	25.7	23.9	27.0	32.1	32.4	31.5	34.4	32.6
Female	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2	18.6	16.8	20.9	24.4	27.2	26.3	30.4	32.1	31.2
<u>Race</u>													
White	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5	21.4	21.5	23.5	26.1	29.7	29.5	33.1	34.8	35.5
Black	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0	17.3	20.8	17.6	23.5	25.5	22.9	22.3	26.6	19.3
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5	17.6	20.4	23.5	23.3	30.5	29.3	31.1	34.1	29.9
North Central	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0	23.2	19.5	21.5	26.3	32.3	26.7	32.7	31.2	36.9
South	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5	20.0	25.2	23.5	26.5	27.3	29.4	30.6	36.6	32.6
West	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4	20.6	16.3	20.0	26.1	28.0	30.3	28.0	27.9	26.1
<u>College plans</u>													
Yes	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6	20.4	20.6	22.8	26.1	30.3	30.4	32.4	34.5	31.0
No	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4	21.0	23.2	21.6	22.9	28.8	25.2	26.2	27.7	35.5
<u>Lifetime illicit drug use</u>													
None	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0	20.9	19.4	24.1	28.5	31.0	31.6	31.5	33.2	33.9
Marijuana only	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3	19.5	23.4	21.8	25.0	32.4	28.2	29.6	33.8	30.0
Few pills	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8	25.2	29.1	19.7	21.0	33.7	32.1	33.9	36.7	31.8
More pills	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9	18.4	19.7	20.7	25.8	20.4	24.7	29.1	29.1	29.4

Note: See Notes, tables 2.70 and 2.71. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139; *1995*, p. 140; *1997*, p. 136; *1999*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1992*, p. 138; *1994*, p. 138; *1996*, p. 133; *1998*, p. 136; *2000*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

Students' perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug use				
By grade level of respondent, 2002-2003 <sup>a</sup>				
Question: "Do you feel that using. . . is harmful to your health?"				
	No harm	Some harm	Harmful	Very harmful
Beer	10.3%	31.7%	27.8%	30.1%
Grades 6 to 8	8.8	27.3	29.2	34.7
Grades 9 to 12	11.8	36.1	26.4	25.6
12th grade	12.7	38.5	24.0	24.7
Wine coolers	22.9	37.0	19.5	20.7
Grades 6 to 8	20.2	33.9	21.8	24.1
Grades 9 to 12	25.5	39.9	17.2	17.3
12th grade	25.0	40.4	17.1	17.5
Liquor	7.9	22.9	31.4	37.8
Grades 6 to 8	6.5	18.7	31.6	43.3
Grades 9 to 12	9.3	27.0	31.2	32.5
12th grade	9.9	29.6	30.5	30.1
Marijuana	10.0	11.8	17.4	60.8
Grades 6 to 8	6.7	6.3	13.5	73.5
Grades 9 to 12	13.2	17.3	21.1	48.4
12th grade	15.0	21.0	22.9	41.0
Cocaine	3.4	2.7	10.7	83.2
Grades 6 to 8	3.2	2.2	9.7	85.0
Grades 9 to 12	3.5	3.3	11.7	81.5
12th grade	4.0	3.7	12.3	80.0
Inhalants	5.5	11.4	22.0	61.2
Grades 6 to 8	6.1	12.9	22.8	58.2
Grades 9 to 12	4.8	9.9	21.2	64.0
12th grade	4.9	8.3	19.5	67.3
Hallucinogens	4.0	5.1	17.1	73.8
Grades 6 to 8	4.0	5.4	18.2	72.3
Grades 9 to 12	3.9	4.8	15.9	75.3
12th grade	4.5	4.7	14.6	76.2
Heroin	3.4	3.1	12.0	81.5
Grades 6 to 8	3.5	3.5	13.1	79.9
Grades 9 to 12	3.4	2.7	10.9	83.1
12th grade	3.9	2.4	10.1	83.6
Steroids	4.4	9.3	24.4	61.9
Grades 6 to 8	4.7	9.6	24.3	61.5
Grades 9 to 12	4.1	9.0	24.6	62.3
12th grade	4.6	7.9	22.9	64.7
Ecstasy	4.1	5.1	15.4	75.5
Grades 6 to 8	4.0	4.9	15.4	75.7
Grades 9 to 12	4.2	5.2	15.4	75.3
12th grade	4.5	5.3	15.8	74.3

Note: See Note, table 2.5.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2002-2003 PRIDE Surveys National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2003. (Mimeographed.) P. 180; p. 181, Tables 8.56 and 8.57; p. 182, Tables 8.60 and 8.61; p. 183. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

Teenagers' perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug use					
United States, 2002 and 2003 <sup>a</sup>					
Question: "How harmful to the health of someone your age is the regular use of each of the following?"					
	Very harmful	Fairly harmful	Not too harmful	Not harmful at all	Don't know/no response
<u>Cocaine</u>					
2002	88%	4%	1%	2%	4%
2003	92	3	2	2	2
<u>Ecstasy</u>					
2002	78	6	2	3	12
2003	84	5	2	2	7
<u>Marijuana</u>					
2002	66	18	9	4	3
2003	75	14	6	3	1
<u>Tobacco</u>					
2002	65	23	6	3	3
2003	70	21	5	3	1
<u>Alcohol</u>					
2002	48	32	14	3	3
2003	49	35	13	2	1

Note: See Note, table 2.3.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents and Siblings* [Online], pp. 36, 37. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr\\_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr_doc/TeenSurvey2002.pdf) [Jan. 15, 2003]; and National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VIII: Teens and Parents* [Online], p. 47. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003\\_Teen\\_Survey\\_8\\_19\\_03.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/2003_Teen_Survey_8_19_03.pdf) [Mar. 1, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78

Teenagers' perceptions of someone their age smoking, getting drunk, and using drugs				
United States, 2004 <sup>a</sup>				
Question: "Do you think. . . by a teen your age is more likely to make the teen seem cool, or more likely to make the teen seem like a loser?"				
	Seem cool	Seem like a loser	Neither <sup>b</sup>	Don't know/no response
Smoking cigarettes	9%	83%	7%	2%
Regularly getting drunk	11	83	6	1
The use of illegal drugs	8	86	5	1

Note: See Note, table 2.3.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse IX: Teen Dating Practices and Sexual Activity* [Online], p. 45. Available: [http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/august\\_2004\\_casa\\_teen\\_survey.pdf](http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/august_2004_casa_teen_survey.pdf) [Aug. 31, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

**High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1980, 1990, and 1993-2003

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent responding "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1980 (N=3,234)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,591)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)	Class of 1996 (N=2,449)	Class of 1997 (N=2,579)	Class of 1998 (N=2,564)	Class of 1999 (N=2,306)	Class of 2000 (N=2,130)	Class of 2001 (N=2,173)	Class of 2002 (N=2,198)	Class of 2003 (N=2,466)
Try marijuana once or twice	10.0%	23.1%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%	15.6%	14.9%	16.7%	15.7%	13.7%	15.3%	16.1%	16.1%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	14.7	36.9	35.6	30.1	25.6	25.9	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.5	23.2	26.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	50.4	77.8	72.5	65.0	60.8	59.9	58.1	58.5	57.4	58.3	57.4	53.0	54.9
Try LSD once or twice	43.9	44.7	39.5	38.8	36.4	36.2	34.7	37.4	34.9	34.3	33.2	36.7	36.2
Take LSD regularly	83.0	84.5	79.4	79.1	78.1	77.8	76.6	76.5	76.1	75.9	74.1	73.9	72.3
Try PCP once or twice	NA	55.2	50.8	51.5	49.1	51.0	48.8	46.8	44.8	45.0	46.2	48.3	45.2
Try MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.8	34.5	35.0	37.9	45.7	52.2	56.3
Try cocaine once or twice	31.3	59.4	57.6	57.2	53.7	54.2	53.6	54.6	52.1	51.1	50.7	51.2	51.0
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	73.9	73.3	73.7	70.8	72.1	72.4	70.1	70.1	69.5	69.9	68.3	69.1
Take cocaine regularly	69.2	91.1	90.1	89.3	87.9	88.3	87.1	86.3	85.8	86.2	84.1	84.5	83.0
Try crack once or twice	NA	64.3	57.6	58.4	54.6	56.0	54.0	52.2	48.2	48.4	49.4	50.8	47.3
Take crack occasionally	NA	80.4	73.9	73.8	72.8	71.4	70.3	68.7	67.3	65.8	65.4	65.6	64.0
Take crack regularly	NA	91.6	87.5	89.6	88.6	88.0	86.2	85.3	85.4	85.3	85.8	84.1	83.2
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	53.9	53.2	55.4	52.0	53.2	51.4	48.5	46.1	47.0	49.0	49.5	46.2
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	71.1	68.6	70.6	69.1	68.8	67.7	65.4	64.2	64.7	63.2	64.4	61.4
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	90.2	87.0	88.6	87.8	86.8	86.0	84.1	84.6	85.5	84.4	84.2	82.3
Try heroin once or twice	52.1	55.4	50.7	52.8	50.9	52.5	56.7	57.8	56.0	54.2	55.6	56.0	58.0
Take heroin occasionally	70.9	76.6	72.0	72.1	71.0	74.8	76.3	76.9	77.3	74.6	75.9	76.6	78.5
Take heroin regularly	86.2	90.2	88.3	88.0	87.2	89.5	88.9	89.1	89.9	89.2	88.3	88.5	89.3
Try amphetamines once or twice	29.7	32.2	31.3	31.4	28.8	30.8	31.0	35.3	32.2	32.6	34.7	34.4	36.8
Take amphetamines regularly	69.1	71.2	69.9	67.0	65.9	66.8	66.0	67.7	66.4	66.3	67.1	64.8	65.6
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	57.5	58.3	54.4	55.3	54.4	52.7	51.2	51.3	52.7	53.8	51.2
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.9	32.4	29.2	29.9	26.3	29.1	26.9	29.0	26.1	25.0	25.7	26.2	27.9
Take barbiturates regularly	72.2	70.2	66.1	63.3	61.6	60.4	56.8	56.3	54.1	52.3	50.3	49.3	49.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.8	8.3	8.2	7.6	5.9	7.3	6.7	8.0	8.3	6.4	8.7	7.6	8.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	20.3	31.3	28.2	27.0	24.8	25.1	24.8	24.3	21.8	21.7	23.4	21.0	20.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	65.7	70.9	67.8	66.2	62.8	65.6	63.0	62.1	61.1	59.9	60.7	58.8	57.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	35.9	47.1	48.3	46.5	45.2	49.5	43.0	42.8	43.1	42.7	43.6	42.2	43.5
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	63.7	68.2	69.5	67.6	65.6	68.2	68.7	70.8	70.8	73.1	73.3	74.2	72.1
Take steroids	NA	69.9	69.1	66.1	66.4	67.6	67.2	68.1	62.1	57.9	58.9	57.1	55.0

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 2003. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979, 1981 through 1989, 1991, and 1992 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), pp. 314, 315. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 2.80

**Eighth and tenth graders' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1991, 1995, and 2000-2003

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . . ?"

(Percent responding "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth graders						Tenth graders					
	1991 (N=17,400)	1995 (N=17,501)	2000 (N=16,700)	2001 (N=16,200)	2002 (N=15,100)	2003 (N=16,500)	1991 (N=14,700)	1995 (N=17,006)	2000 (N=14,300)	2001 (N=14,000)	2002 (N=14,300)	2003 (N=15,800)
Try marijuana once or twice	40.4%	28.9%	29.0%	27.7%	28.2%	30.2%	30.0%	21.5%	18.5%	17.9%	19.9%	21.1%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	57.9	45.9	47.4	46.3	46.0	48.6	48.6	35.4	32.4	31.2	32.0	34.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	83.8	73.0	74.8	72.2	71.7	74.2	82.1	67.9	64.7	62.8	60.8	63.9
Try inhalants once or twice <sup>b</sup>	35.9	36.4	41.2	45.6	42.8	40.3	37.8	41.6	46.6	49.9	48.7	47.7
Take inhalants regularly <sup>b</sup>	65.6	64.8	69.9	71.6	69.9	67.4	69.8	71.8	75.0	76.4	73.4	72.2
Try LSD once or twice <sup>c</sup>	NA	36.7	34.0	31.6	29.6	27.9	NA	44.7	43.0	41.3	40.1	40.8
Take LSD regularly <sup>c</sup>	NA	64.4	57.5	52.9	49.3	48.2	NA	75.5	72.0	68.8	64.9	63.0
Try MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	35.8	38.9	41.9	NA	NA	NA	39.4	43.5	49.7
Take MDMA (ecstasy) occasionally <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	55.5	61.8	65.8	NA	NA	NA	64.8	67.3	71.7
Try crack once or twice <sup>b</sup>	62.8	50.8	48.5	48.6	47.4	48.7	70.4	60.9	56.1	57.1	57.4	57.6
Take crack occasionally <sup>b</sup>	82.2	72.1	70.1	70.0	69.7	70.3	87.4	81.2	76.9	77.3	75.7	76.4
Try cocaine powder once or twice <sup>b</sup>	55.5	44.9	43.3	43.9	43.2	43.7	59.1	53.5	48.8	50.6	51.3	51.8
Take cocaine powder occasionally <sup>b</sup>	77.0	66.4	65.5	65.8	64.9	65.8	82.2	75.6	70.9	72.3	71.0	71.4
Try heroin once or twice without using a needle <sup>c</sup>	NA	60.1	62.0	61.1	62.6	62.7	NA	70.7	71.7	72.0	72.2	70.6
Take heroin occasionally without using a needle <sup>c</sup>	NA	76.8	78.6	78.5	78.5	77.8	NA	85.1	85.2	85.4	83.4	83.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	11.5	11.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	31.8	30.5	30.4	30.0	29.6	29.9	36.1	31.7	32.3	31.5	31.0	30.9
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	59.1	54.1	55.9	56.1	56.4	56.5	54.7	52.0	51.0	50.7	51.7	51.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day <sup>b</sup>	51.6	49.8	58.8	57.1	57.5	57.7	60.3	57.0	65.9	64.7	64.3	65.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1992 through 1994, and 1996 through 1999 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 313. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

<sup>b</sup>Data for 2000-2003 are based on two-thirds of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

<sup>c</sup>Data for 1995 are based on one of two forms; N is one-half of N indicated. Data for 2000-2003 are based on one-third of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

<sup>d</sup>Data based on one-third of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

Table 2.81

**Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1991-2003

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent responding "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

	Age groups												
	19 to 22 years old												
Type of drug and frequency of use	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)	1994 (N=490)	1995 (N=500)	1996 (N=469)	1997 (N=465)	1998 (N=431)	1999 (N=447)	2000 (N=424)	2001 (N=430)	2002 (N=395)	2003 (N=402)
Try marijuana once or twice	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%	13.3%	16.9%	14.8%	13.4%	12.5%	14.3%	11.9%	13.3%	17.1%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3	25.5	25.6	22.0	22.0	19.8	25.8	18.0	21.0	24.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0	62.1	61.3	60.6	53.4	55.2	58.0	49.6	56.7	57.8
Try LSD once or twice	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3	40.3	44.4	40.1	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.5	35.3	39.7
Take LSD regularly	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0	80.5	82.4	83.6	78.6	82.2	81.6	79.2	81.1	78.6
Try MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice	48.8	46.4	45.0	51.1	48.3	46.7	45.5	42.7	37.6	37.9	40.5	46.8	50.1
Try cocaine once or twice	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8	57.7	61.9	55.5	55.4	52.8	56.7	48.9	55.5	55.0
Take cocaine occasionally	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0	73.4	76.6	76.1	71.2	68.0	72.4	70.0	69.9	70.3
Take cocaine regularly	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2	91.5	92.2	91.6	88.7	88.5	90.7	85.1	88.3	87.4
Try crack once or twice	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1	61.9	65.2	62.0	59.3	56.1	52.9	54.1	54.1	55.1
Take crack occasionally	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3	78.8	83.5	79.1	79.1	75.5	74.9	72.3	75.3	75.3
Take crack regularly	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0	94.2	94.7	93.3	92.8	92.3	91.1	89.6	91.1	93.8
Try heroin once or twice	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8	58.9	61.0	63.9	60.7	63.5	63.2	64.0	63.1	64.6
Take heroin occasionally	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0	77.9	82.1	84.7	80.4	82.5	82.0	83.6	82.2	84.9
Take heroin regularly	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2	89.9	94.0	93.7	92.4	92.8	94.0	91.3	92.6	93.9
Try amphetamines once or twice	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3	32.9	36.8	30.1	31.7	33.7	35.0	34.2	38.1	40.2
Take amphetamines regularly	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6	72.2	75.8	72.3	71.9	72.4	73.4	71.1	72.7	75.0
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4	58.9	61.1	56.4	55.8	50.6	49.2	52.5	56.5	60.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0	30.5	34.1	31.4	27.7	28.5	30.3	30.0	30.7	32.7
Take barbiturates regularly	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4	66.4	70.7	69.5	65.1	64.7	64.6	61.8	64.5	63.8
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	4.5	3.3	3.2	4.2	5.7	5.4	4.8	6.6	7.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5	24.0	23.0	24.2	22.1	23.9	22.1	19.6	22.7	19.8
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3	72.5	68.5	71.4	70.4	69.9	69.9	64.5	71.1	66.4
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9	39.9	40.7	36.6	42.0	37.2	38.9	37.2	37.8	40.4
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2	71.6	73.8	76.3	77.2	75.7	77.1	76.6	80.6	77.8

Note: See Note, table 2.79. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1980 through 1990 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 2, College Students and Adults Ages 19-40 (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), pp. 172-175. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

23 to 26 years old								27 to 30 years old							
1996 (N=438)	1997 (N=420)	1998 (N=413)	1999 (N=418)	2000 (N=400)	2001 (N=392)	2002 (N=382)	2003 (N=401)	1996 (N=422)	1997 (N=434)	1998 (N=416)	1999 (N=400)	2000 (N=377)	2001 (N=384)	2002 (N=369)	2003 (N=380)
18.5%	15.1%	16.7%	16.4%	13.1%	13.0%	15.1%	15.3%	16.2%	16.1%	16.4%	16.1%	14.4%	17.3%	16.2%	18.0%
27.3	26.4	26.8	26.4	24.9	20.5	24.5	22.2	28.1	26.0	25.8	25.3	25.8	25.0	30.2	27.9
62.7	64.0	62.7	60.1	60.3	55.1	53.7	56.7	67.3	65.0	63.6	66.1	64.0	61.7	63.5	64.7
46.1	46.6	45.7	49.3	44.9	48.5	45.7	43.8	50.1	52.0	52.0	49.9	46.4	46.7	44.9	47.5
84.7	85.6	82.1	85.4	84.1	86.0	85.3	84.3	87.0	87.2	90.5	87.8	85.3	86.9	85.3	87.5
50.4	50.5	47.7	50.0	46.7	45.7	45.6	45.9	50.6	48.8	50.4	50.9	48.9	53.6	52.0	58.8
57.2	63.1	60.2	62.6	63.1	62.4	61.0	55.4	53.6	54.6	60.5	61.7	59.9	60.9	58.8	56.4
71.3	76.5	74.2	77.8	76.2	74.2	75.4	68.3	67.8	73.8	73.2	75.4	76.5	78.1	74.3	72.6
90.6	93.2	92.9	92.7	92.9	91.9	91.5	88.5	91.6	92.7	93.0	92.4	92.3	94.5	91.2	92.9
68.6	64.7	67.3	64.6	63.2	59.8	60.9	58.5	66.7	68.5	66.5	65.0	62.9	69.3	67.4	66.0
85.9	80.8	84.2	81.6	84.0	80.1	82.2	77.1	81.3	85.3	81.7	79.8	81.6	84.4	81.5	81.9
96.1	91.4	95.6	94.4	95.6	93.4	94.7	92.2	94.3	96.0	94.3	95.2	93.5	96.8	94.2	94.4
63.5	67.3	67.3	68.0	70.7	71.9	69.8	70.6	66.4	67.9	69.7	70.1	67.4	68.2	70.9	72.3
82.4	86.5	83.9	88.5	86.6	88.4	90.0	88.3	83.8	85.8	86.6	87.1	86.5	86.4	87.9	87.4
92.7	94.4	93.4	93.7	94.8	95.9	96.3	96.5	92.1	93.8	95.0	93.7	94.2	94.5	95.9	94.9
34.9	37.8	40.9	41.8	39.9	41.6	38.0	38.3	36.2	34.5	37.6	36.3	39.4	38.5	39.0	40.5
78.5	79.1	77.5	78.7	79.0	77.7	77.9	80.1	75.6	77.4	81.1	82.6	80.8	79.9	79.8	81.5
64.1	60.7	58.2	61.3	60.1	59.2	57.7	58.6	59.1	59.8	59.9	61.0	59.7	66.4	62.5	66.6
35.8	37.3	40.3	39.4	37.0	38.5	34.7	36.5	37.2	35.7	36.7	35.2	36.3	40.9	37.3	38.6
77.1	75.2	73.9	75.1	73.8	73.1	73.1	72.8	74.1	77.1	79.9	80.7	75.5	78.2	75.4	79.0
4.8	4.4	4.4	6.6	3.5	5.5	5.1	5.7	4.7	4.0	6.2	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.1	6.9
22.0	20.2	21.0	26.0	21.7	23.5	23.4	19.1	24.0	24.8	20.8	25.3	22.0	22.7	21.7	21.4
72.0	75.1	69.3	72.8	71.7	75.8	74.9	71.1	76.1	79.3	75.7	75.1	77.4	72.8	76.2	70.6
39.1	37.4	41.1	40.2	34.9	39.0	36.8	36.3	41.5	40.0	40.2	41.9	37.9	41.6	40.6	42.5
76.0	77.6	76.5	80.9	79.7	83.9	85.1	83.6	73.0	80.3	80.9	80.7	78.4	82.7	80.6	82.0

Table 2.82

**Respondents' perceptions of the harmfulness of selected drug use behaviors**

By age group, United States, 2002 and 2003

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they do each of the following activities?"

(Percent responding "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Behavior	Total		Age group					
	2002	2003	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 years and older	
<b>Marijuana</b>								
Smoke once a month	38.3%	39.6%	32.4%	34.9%	23.5%	24.8%	41.7%	42.9%
Smoke once or twice a week	51.3	52.8	51.5	54.4	35.5	36.8	54.1	55.4
<b>Cocaine</b>								
Use once a month	71.5	71.0	50.5	51.4	64.1	63.6	75.7	75.0
Use once or twice a week	89.4	89.0	79.8	80.7	87.2	86.6	91.1	90.6
<b>Heroin</b>								
Try once or twice	82.4	82.2	58.5	58.8	78.0	77.5	86.5	86.2
Use once or twice a week	93.9	93.9	82.5	82.6	93.6	93.5	95.5	95.5
<b>LSD</b>								
Try once or twice	73.7	73.4	52.6	53.4	62.4	63.0	78.5	77.9
Use once or twice a week	88.8	88.7	76.2	76.9	84.8	85.3	91.2	90.9
<b>Alcohol</b>								
Four or five drinks nearly every day	69.4	68.9	62.2	61.6	62.1	61.1	71.7	71.2
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	42.3	41.7	38.2	38.5	33.2	31.9	44.5	43.9
<b>Cigarettes</b>								
Smoke one or more packs per day	71.1	71.4	63.1	64.2	65.2	65.7	73.3	73.4

Note: These data are from the 2002 and 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The NSDUH is an annual survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States age 12 and older, and is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Prior to 2002, the survey was called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Due to methodological changes beginning with the 2002 NSDUH, estimates from the 2002 and 2003 surveys should not be compared with estimates from 2001 and earlier NHSDAs. For the 2002 NSDUH, a response rate of 78.9% yielded 68,126 completed interviews. For the 2003 NSDUH, a response rate of 77.4% yielded 67,784 completed interviews. For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives to the question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Results from the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 225. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

**High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1980, 1990, and 1993-2003

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Class of 1980 (N=3,240)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)	Class of 1994 (N=2,526)	Class of 1995 (N=2,552)	Class of 1996 (N=2,340)	Class of 1997 (N=2,517)	Class of 1998 (N=2,520)	Class of 1999 (N=2,215)	Class of 2000 (N=2,095)	Class of 2001 (N=2,120)	Class of 2002 (N=2,138)	Class of 2003 (N=2,391)
Marijuana	89.0%	84.4%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%	88.7%	89.6%	90.4%	88.9%	88.5%	88.5%	87.2%	87.1%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	24.4	25.9	26.7	26.0	23.9	23.8	25.1	21.4	23.3	22.5	22.3	19.7
LSD	35.3	40.7	49.2	50.8	53.8	51.3	50.7	48.8	44.7	46.9	44.7	39.6	33.6
PCP	NA	27.7	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.5	30.0	30.7	26.7	28.8	27.2	25.8	21.9
Other psychedelics/hallucinogens <sup>b</sup>	35.0	28.3	33.5	33.8	35.8	33.9	33.9	35.1	29.5	34.5	48.5	47.7	47.2
MDMA (ecstasy)	NA	22.0	28.1	31.2	34.2	36.9	38.8	38.2	40.1	51.4	61.5	59.1	57.5
Cocaine powder	NA	49.0	45.4	43.7	43.8	44.4	43.3	45.7	43.7	44.6	40.7	40.2	37.4
Crack	NA	42.4	43.6	40.5	41.9	40.7	40.6	43.8	41.1	42.6	40.2	38.5	35.3
Cocaine	47.9	54.5	48.5	46.6	47.7	48.1	48.5	51.3	47.6	47.8	46.2	44.6	43.3
Heroin	21.2	31.9	33.7	34.1	35.1	32.2	33.8	35.6	32.1	33.5	32.3	29.0	27.9
Other narcotics (including methadone)	29.4	38.1	37.5	38.0	39.8	40.0	38.9	42.8	40.8	43.9	40.5	44.0	39.3
Amphetamines	61.3	59.7	61.5	62.0	62.8	59.4	59.8	60.8	58.1	57.1	57.1	57.4	55.0
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	24.1	26.6	25.6	27.0	26.9	27.6	29.8	27.6	27.8	28.3	28.3	26.1
Barbiturates	49.1	45.9	44.5	43.3	42.3	41.4	40.0	40.7	37.9	37.4	35.7	36.6	35.3
Tranquilizers	59.1	44.7	41.1	39.2	37.8	36.0	35.4	36.2	32.7	33.8	33.1	32.9	29.8
Steroids	NA	NA	44.8	42.9	45.5	40.3	41.7	44.5	44.6	44.8	44.4	45.5	40.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979, 1981 through 1989, 1991, and 1992 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 365. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

<sup>b</sup>In 2001, the question text was changed from "other psychedelics" to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples. These changes likely explain the increase in the 2001 result.

Table 2.84

**Eighth and tenth graders' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1992, 1995, and 2000-2003

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Eighth graders						Tenth graders					
	1992 (N=8,355)	1995 (N=15,496)	2000 (N=15,180)	2001 (N=14,804)	2002 (N=13,972)	2003 (N=15,583)	1992 (N=7,014)	1995 (N=16,209)	2000 (N=13,690)	2001 (N=13,518)	2002 (N=13,694)	2003 (N=15,225)
Marijuana	42.3%	52.4%	47.0%	48.1%	46.6%	44.8%	65.2%	78.1%	77.7%	77.4%	75.9%	73.9%
LSD	21.5	23.5	17.0	17.6	15.2	14.0	33.6	39.8	32.9	31.2	26.8	23.1
PCP <sup>b</sup>	18.0	19.0	16.0	15.4	14.1	13.7	23.7	24.7	25.0	21.6	20.8	19.4
MDMA (ecstasy) <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	23.8	22.8	21.6	NA	NA	NA	41.4	41.0	36.3
Crack	25.6	28.7	24.9	24.4	23.7	22.5	33.7	34.6	34.0	30.6	31.3	29.6
Cocaine powder	25.7	27.8	23.9	23.9	22.5	21.6	35.0	35.3	34.5	31.0	31.8	29.6
Heroin	19.7	21.1	16.5	16.9	16.0	15.6	24.3	24.6	22.3	20.1	19.9	18.8
Other narcotics <sup>b</sup>	19.8	20.3	15.6	15.0	14.7	15.0	26.9	27.8	27.2	25.8	25.4	23.5
Amphetamines	32.2	33.4	25.5	26.2	24.4	24.4	43.4	47.7	40.9	40.6	39.6	36.1
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) <sup>b</sup>	16.0	16.0	14.9	13.9	13.3	14.1	18.8	20.7	22.8	19.9	20.5	19.0
Barbiturates	27.4	26.5	19.7	20.7	19.4	19.3	38.0	38.8	32.4	32.8	32.4	28.8
Tranquilizers	22.9	21.3	16.2	17.8	16.9	17.3	31.6	30.6	27.6	28.5	28.3	25.6
Alcohol	76.2	74.9	70.6	70.6	67.9	67.0	88.6	89.7	87.7	87.7	84.8	83.4
Steroids	24.0	23.8	22.3	23.1	22.0	21.7	37.6	34.8	35.4	33.1	33.2	30.6

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1993, 1994, and 1996 through 1999 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 364. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, (5) very easy, and (6) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1995, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

<sup>c</sup>Data are based on one of two questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

Table 2.85

**High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1980, 1990, and 1993-2003

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent responding "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1980 (N=3,261)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)	Class of 1994 (N=2,588)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)	Class of 1996 (N=2,399)	Class of 1997 (N=2,601)	Class of 1998 (N=2,545)	Class of 1999 (N=2,310)	Class of 2000 (N=2,150)	Class of 2001 (N=2,144)	Class of 2002 (N=2,160)	Class of 2003 (N=2,442)
Try marijuana once or twice	39.0%	67.8%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%	52.5%	51.0%	51.6%	48.8%	52.5%	49.1%	51.6%	53.4%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	49.7	80.5	75.5	68.9	66.7	62.9	63.2	64.4	62.5	65.8	63.2	63.4	64.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	74.6	91.0	87.6	82.3	81.9	80.0	78.8	81.2	78.6	79.7	79.3	78.3	78.7
Try LSD once or twice	87.3	89.8	85.9	82.5	81.1	79.6	80.5	82.1	83.0	82.4	81.8	84.6	85.5
Take LSD regularly	96.7	96.3	95.8	94.3	92.5	93.2	92.9	93.5	94.3	94.2	94.0	94.0	94.4
Try MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82.2	82.5	82.1	81.0	79.5	83.6	84.7
Try cocaine once or twice	76.3	91.5	92.7	91.6	90.3	90.0	88.0	89.5	89.1	88.2	88.1	89.0	89.3
Take cocaine regularly	91.1	96.7	97.5	96.6	96.1	95.6	96.0	95.6	94.9	95.5	94.9	95.0	95.8
Try crack once or twice	NA	92.3	89.9	89.5	91.4	87.4	87.0	86.7	87.6	87.5	87.0	87.8	86.6
Take crack occasionally	NA	94.3	92.8	92.8	94.0	91.2	91.3	90.9	92.3	91.9	91.6	91.5	90.8
Take crack regularly	NA	94.9	93.4	93.1	94.1	93.0	92.3	91.9	93.2	92.8	92.2	92.4	91.2
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	87.9	86.6	87.1	88.3	83.1	83.0	83.1	84.3	84.1	83.3	83.8	83.6
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	92.1	91.2	91.0	92.7	89.7	89.3	88.7	90.0	90.3	89.8	90.2	88.9
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	93.7	93.0	92.5	93.8	92.9	91.5	91.1	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.2	90.7
Try heroin once or twice	93.5	95.1	94.4	93.2	92.8	92.1	92.3	93.7	93.5	93.0	93.1	94.1	94.1
Take heroin occasionally	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.2	95.7	95.0	95.4	96.1	95.7	96.0	95.4	95.6	95.9
Take heroin regularly	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.1	96.4	96.3	96.4	96.6	96.4	96.6	96.2	96.2	97.1
Try amphetamines once or twice	75.4	85.3	84.2	81.3	82.2	79.9	81.3	82.5	81.9	82.1	82.3	83.8	85.8
Take amphetamines regularly	93.0	95.5	96.0	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.3	94.0	93.7	94.1	93.4	93.5	94.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	83.9	90.5	89.7	87.5	87.3	84.9	86.4	86.0	86.6	85.9	85.9	86.6	87.8
Take barbiturates regularly	95.4	96.4	97.0	96.1	95.2	94.8	95.3	94.6	94.7	95.2	94.5	94.7	94.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	16.0	29.4	30.1	28.4	27.3	26.5	26.1	24.5	24.6	25.2	26.6	26.3	27.2
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	69.0	77.9	77.8	73.1	73.3	70.8	70.0	69.4	67.2	70.0	69.2	69.1	68.9
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.8	91.9	90.6	89.8	88.8	89.4	88.6	86.7	86.9	88.4	86.4	87.5	86.3
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	55.6	68.9	70.1	65.1	66.7	64.7	65.0	63.8	62.7	65.2	62.9	64.7	64.2
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.8	72.8	70.6	69.8	68.2	67.2	67.1	68.8	69.5	70.1	71.6	73.6	74.8
Take steroids	NA	90.8	92.1	91.9	91.0	91.7	91.4	90.8	88.9	88.8	86.4	86.8	86.0

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979, 1981 through 1989, 1991, and 1992 should consult previous editions of SOURCE-BOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), pp. 317, 318. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove.

Table 2.86

**Eighth and tenth graders disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1991, 1995, and 2000-2003

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . .?"

(Percent responding "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth graders						Tenth graders					
	1991 (N=17,400)	1995 (N=17,600)	2000 (N=16,700)	2001 (N=16,200)	2002 (N=15,100)	2003 (N=16,500)	1991 (N=14,800)	1995 (N=17,000)	2000 (N=14,300)	2001 (N=14,000)	2002 (N=14,300)	2003 (N=15,800)
Try marijuana once or twice	84.6%	70.7%	72.5%	72.4%	73.3%	73.8%	74.6%	59.8%	54.9%	54.8%	57.8%	58.1%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	89.5	79.7	80.6	80.6	80.9	81.5	83.7	70.0	67.2	66.2	68.3	68.4
Smoke marijuana regularly	92.1	85.1	85.3	84.5	85.3	85.7	90.4	81.1	79.1	78.0	78.6	78.8
Try inhalants once or twice <sup>b</sup>	84.9	81.8	85.4	86.6	86.1	85.1	85.2	84.5	87.5	87.8	88.6	87.7
Take inhalants regularly <sup>b</sup>	90.6	88.8	90.2	90.5	90.4	89.8	91.0	90.9	91.8	91.3	91.8	91.0
Try LSD once or twice <sup>c</sup>	NA	71.6	66.7	64.6	62.6	61.0	NA	77.9	77.0	75.4	74.6	74.4
Take LSD regularly <sup>c</sup>	NA	75.8	69.3	67.0	65.5	63.5	NA	84.8	82.1	80.8	79.4	77.6
Try MDMA (ecstasy) once or twice <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	69.0	74.3	77.7	NA	NA	NA	72.6	77.4	81.0
Take MDMA (ecstasy) occasionally <sup>d</sup>	NA	NA	NA	73.6	78.6	81.3	NA	NA	NA	81.0	84.6	86.3
Try crack once or twice <sup>b</sup>	91.7	85.9	85.4	86.0	86.2	86.4	92.5	88.7	87.1	86.9	88.0	87.6
Take crack occasionally <sup>b</sup>	93.3	89.8	88.8	89.8	89.6	89.8	94.3	91.7	90.9	90.6	91.0	91.0
Try cocaine powder once or twice <sup>b</sup>	91.2	85.3	84.8	85.6	85.8	85.6	90.8	86.8	84.8	85.3	86.4	85.9
Take cocaine powder occasionally <sup>b</sup>	93.1	89.7	88.8	89.6	89.9	89.8	94.0	91.4	89.9	90.2	89.9	90.4
Try heroin once or twice without using a needle <sup>c</sup>	NA	85.8	87.2	87.2	87.8	86.9	NA	89.7	90.1	89.1	89.2	89.3
Take heroin occasionally without using a needle <sup>c</sup>	NA	88.5	88.9	88.9	89.6	89.0	NA	91.6	92.3	90.8	90.7	90.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	51.7	48.0	48.7	49.8	51.1	49.7	37.6	36.1	33.4	34.7	37.7	36.8
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	82.2	75.9	77.8	77.4	78.3	77.1	81.7	75.4	73.8	73.8	74.9	74.2
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	85.2	80.7	81.2	81.6	81.9	81.9	76.7	72.2	68.2	69.2	71.5	71.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day <sup>b</sup>	82.8	78.6	81.9	83.5	84.6	84.6	79.4	73.2	76.7	78.2	80.6	81.4

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1992 through 1994, and 1996 through 1999 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Ns are approximate. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 316. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, (3) strongly disapprove, and (6) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

<sup>b</sup>Data for 2000-2003 are based on two-thirds of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

<sup>c</sup>Data for 1995 are based on one of two questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated. In 2000-2003, N is one-third of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

<sup>d</sup>Data are based on one-third of N indicated due to changes in questionnaire forms.

Table 2.87

**High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-2003

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent responding "yes"<sup>a</sup>)

Class of	Smoke marijuana		Take LSD		Take heroin		Take amphetamines or barbiturates		Get drunk		Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places
	In private	In public places	In private	In public places	In private	In public places	In private	In public places	In private	In public places	
1975 <sup>b</sup>	32.8%	63.1%	67.2%	85.8%	76.3%	90.1%	57.2%	79.6%	14.1%	55.7%	NA
1976	27.5	59.1	65.1	81.9	72.4	84.8	53.5	76.1	15.6	50.7	NA
1977	26.8	58.7	63.3	79.3	69.2	81.0	52.8	73.7	18.6	49.0	42.0%
1978	25.4	59.5	62.7	80.7	68.8	82.5	52.2	75.8	17.4	50.3	42.2
1979	28.0	61.8	62.4	81.5	68.5	84.0	53.4	77.3	16.8	50.4	43.1
1980	28.9	66.1	65.8	82.8	70.3	83.8	54.1	76.1	16.7	48.3	42.8
1981	35.4	67.4	62.6	80.7	68.8	82.4	52.0	74.2	19.6	49.1	43.0
1982	36.6	72.8	67.1	82.1	69.3	82.5	53.5	75.5	19.4	50.7	42.0
1983	37.8	73.6	66.7	82.8	69.7	83.7	52.8	76.7	19.9	52.2	40.5
1984	41.6	75.2	67.9	82.4	69.8	83.4	54.4	76.8	19.7	51.1	39.2
1985	44.7	78.2	70.6	84.8	73.3	85.8	56.3	78.3	19.8	53.1	42.8
1986	43.8	78.9	69.0	84.9	71.7	85.0	56.8	79.1	18.5	52.2	45.1
1987	47.6	79.7	70.8	85.2	75.0	86.2	59.1	79.8	18.6	53.2	44.4
1988	51.8	81.3	71.5	86.0	74.2	86.6	60.2	80.2	19.2	53.8	48.4
1989	51.5	80.0	71.6	84.4	74.4	85.2	61.1	79.2	20.2	52.6	44.5
1990	56.0	81.9	72.9	84.9	76.4	86.7	64.5	81.6	23.0	54.6	47.3
1991	51.6	79.8	68.1	83.9	72.8	85.4	59.7	79.7	22.0	54.3	44.9
1992	52.4	78.3	67.2	82.2	71.4	83.3	60.5	78.5	24.4	54.1	47.6
1993	48.0	77.3	63.5	82.1	70.7	84.5	57.4	78.0	22.1	53.6	45.9
1994	42.9	72.5	63.2	80.5	70.1	82.9	55.7	76.4	21.0	54.3	47.3
1995	44.0	72.9	64.3	81.5	72.2	84.8	57.5	77.6	21.6	54.5	45.1
1996	40.4	70.0	62.0	79.2	70.8	82.3	54.6	74.3	21.4	52.8	43.4
1997	38.8	69.4	61.2	80.3	70.6	84.3	54.6	76.5	20.5	51.7	41.3
1998	39.8	72.2	64.7	82.7	73.9	86.4	58.5	77.4	20.2	51.2	41.1
1999	39.3	71.5	62.6	80.4	72.9	84.2	55.1	76.1	20.5	52.8	43.2
2000	38.8	72.1	62.9	80.4	71.1	83.9	56.0	75.4	21.5	51.9	45.1
2001	39.1	68.3	63.1	78.8	70.6	81.7	55.9	74.5	22.6	50.6	44.2
2002	38.4	67.6	64.2	79.9	73.6	83.7	56.0	73.6	21.0	48.6	43.8
2003	40.3	68.6	64.2	79.1	73.1	83.2	55.8	74.4	21.4	50.1	45.5

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Sample sizes vary from year to year. The Ns for the years presented range from 2,146 to 3,783; for the class of 2003, the N is 2,450. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 319. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

<sup>b</sup>The 1975 question asked about people who are "20 or older."



Table 2.88

**High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use**

United States, 1975-2003

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Class of	Using marijuana should be entirely legal	It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	It should be a crime	Don't know
1975	27.3%	25.3%	30.5%	16.8%
1976	32.6	29.0	25.4	13.0
1977	33.6	31.4	21.7	13.4
1978	32.9	30.2	22.2	14.6
1979	32.1	30.1	24.0	13.8
1980	26.3	30.9	26.4	16.4
1981	23.1	29.3	32.1	15.4
1982	20.0	28.2	34.7	17.1
1983	18.9	26.3	36.7	18.1
1984	18.6	23.6	40.6	17.2
1985	16.6	25.7	40.8	16.9
1986	14.9	25.9	42.5	16.7
1987	15.4	24.6	45.3	14.8
1988	15.1	21.9	49.2	13.9
1989	16.6	18.9	50.0	14.6
1990	15.9	17.4	53.2	13.6
1991	18.0	19.2	48.6	14.3
1992	18.7	18.0	47.6	15.7
1993	22.8	18.7	43.4	15.1
1994	26.8	19.0	39.4	14.8
1995	30.4	18.0	37.3	14.4
1996	31.2	21.0	33.8	13.9
1997	30.8	20.7	34.0	14.5
1998	27.9	24.3	32.6	15.2
1999	27.3	23.7	32.5	16.5
2000	31.2	23.4	30.2	15.2
2001	29.2	24.5	31.1	15.3
2002	30.8	24.2	29.1	15.9
2003	29.5	25.8	29.8	14.9

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Sample sizes vary from year to year. The Ns for the years presented range from 2,143 to 3,710; for the class of 2003, the N is 2,444. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 320. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89

**High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal**

United States, 1975-2003

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

Class of	No	Yes, but only to adults	Yes, to anyone	Don't know
1975	27.8%	37.1%	16.2%	18.9%
1976	23.0	49.8	13.3	13.9
1977	22.5	52.1	12.7	12.7
1978	21.8	53.6	12.0	12.6
1979	22.9	53.2	11.3	12.6
1980	25.0	51.8	9.6	13.6
1981	27.7	48.6	10.5	13.2
1982	29.3	46.2	10.7	13.8
1983	27.4	47.6	10.5	14.6
1984	30.9	45.8	10.6	12.8
1985	32.6	43.2	11.2	13.1
1986	33.0	42.2	10.4	14.4
1987	36.0	41.2	9.2	13.6
1988	36.8	39.9	10.5	12.8
1989	38.8	37.9	9.2	14.1
1990	40.1	38.8	9.6	11.6
1991	36.8	41.4	9.4	12.5
1992	37.8	39.5	9.6	13.1
1993	36.7	40.7	10.1	12.5
1994	33.1	41.7	11.6	13.7
1995	32.3	43.4	11.7	12.6
1996	29.4	46.7	11.1	12.8
1997	29.1	44.8	12.5	13.7
1998	30.2	42.4	11.9	15.5
1999	30.2	42.9	12.1	14.7
2000	27.4	45.5	13.4	13.6
2001	30.0	43.6	12.0	14.3
2002	29.1	43.6	13.6	13.7
2003	30.5	43.2	11.6	14.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.79 and 2.88. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston et al., *Monitoring the Future National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2003*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students (Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), p. 320. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90

**College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized**

By sex, United States, 1969-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Marijuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	26.2%	28.7%	23.4%
1970	40.6	43.1	37.3
1971	40.4	43.4	37.2
1972	47.6	50.3	44.6
1973	48.3	50.9	45.6
1974	45.6	48.2	42.8
1975	46.1	49.4	42.7
1976	47.3	49.4	45.1
1977	51.3	55.0	47.5
1978	47.8	50.4	45.1
1979	44.6	47.4	41.9
1980	37.1	39.7	34.8
1981	32.5	35.4	29.9
1982	27.8	30.7	25.0
1983	24.5	27.3	21.9
1984	22.7	25.5	20.1
1985	21.4	24.4	18.6
1986	20.8	24.2	17.7
1987	19.1	22.8	15.7
1988	19.8	23.4	16.6
1989	16.7	19.9	13.8
1990	18.8	21.7	16.2
1991	21.2	24.1	18.6
1992	24.8	28.2	21.8
1993	29.3	32.6	26.5
1994	32.7	36.4	29.6
1995	33.4	37.1	30.3
1996	32.4	36.1	29.4
1997	33.1	36.7	30.1
1998	32.7	37.7	28.6
1999	32.4	37.2	28.4
2000	34.2	40.4	29.1
2001	36.5	42.9	31.4
2002	39.7	45.8	34.7
2003	38.8	44.3	34.3

Note: These figures are taken from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey, which is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. The survey covers a wide range of student characteristics including demographic and background information, high school activities, college plans, values, attitudes, and beliefs. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 300,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of colleges and universities in the United States. Both 2-year and 4-year institutions were included in the data for 1969-99. Beginning in 2000, the survey includes only 4-year colleges and universities (baccalaureate institutions). Inclusion of 2-year institutions was discontinued due to declining participation rates and increased need for data adjustment. In order to facilitate comparisons over time, 2-year institutions were removed from the sample and data for years prior to 2000 were recalculated by the Source. The data presented include only 4-year (baccalaureate-granting) institutions for all years and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

From 1966 to 1970, approximately 15% of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a full-time freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering 4-year institutions in the fall of each year. Published reports on trends over 35 years or reports on individual annual survey results can be obtained by writing to the Higher Education Research Institute, 3005 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521.

Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 60, 61, 106, 107, 152, 153; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91

**College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal**

By sex, United States, 1977-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.6%	55.6%	55.6%
1978	56.3	56.0	56.6
1979	53.7	53.7	53.8
1980	53.7	53.4	54.0
1981	54.5	53.5	55.3
1982	55.7	54.2	57.2
1983	56.0	55.6	56.4
1984	55.4	54.8	55.9
1985	56.4	55.3	57.3
1986	60.3	59.2	61.4
1987	60.3	59.9	60.6
1988	59.2	58.9	59.4
1989	65.7	64.1	67.1
1990	65.5	64.2	66.7
1991	64.6	63.3	65.7
1992	67.2	65.9	68.3
1993	64.1	62.4	65.5
1994	60.9	59.4	62.1
1995	59.9	58.4	61.1
1996	57.7	56.8	58.5
1997	53.7	53.2	54.1
1998	54.3	53.7	54.7
1999	53.2	53.3	53.2
2000	53.9	54.5	53.5
2001	55.0	55.1	54.8
2002	53.6	54.2	53.2
2003	54.5	55.0	54.1

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 58, 59, 104, 105, 150, 151; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92

**College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals**

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.8%	60.0%	46.4%
1970	50.7	56.3	44.0
1971	46.0	52.0	39.4
1972	47.7	54.6	40.0
1973	47.9	54.1	41.4
1974	49.6	55.5	43.3
1975	52.5	59.0	45.7
1976	58.1	63.8	52.2
1977	62.4	67.5	57.2
1978	64.4	69.5	59.4
1979	61.3	66.7	56.1
1980	65.0	69.7	60.6
1981	68.1	73.4	63.2
1982	69.3	73.8	65.0
1983	68.1	72.2	64.3
1987	68.0	71.2	65.1
1988	68.2	71.4	65.4
1989	68.1	71.2	65.3
1990	65.1	68.5	62.2
1991	64.5	67.2	62.0
1992	65.2	67.5	63.1
1993	67.1	69.4	65.2
1994	72.4	74.1	71.1
1995	73.2	74.1	72.6
1996	71.7	73.2	70.4
1997	70.8	71.4	70.3
1998	72.3	73.5	71.3
1999	71.2	72.5	70.0
2000	66.5	67.8	65.5
2001	64.4	65.8	63.2
2002	64.0	65.8	62.5
2003	61.1	63.3	59.3

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 60, 61, 106, 107, 152, 153; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93

**College freshmen reporting that the death penalty should be abolished**

By sex, United States, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1978-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The death penalty should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	56.4%	52.1%	61.4%
1970	59.4	56.1	63.4
1971	60.2	55.6	65.3
1978	33.6	27.5	39.5
1979	35.6	28.8	42.1
1980	34.8	28.1	41.1
1981	30.7	25.2	35.8
1982	29.2	24.0	34.3
1983	29.7	24.8	34.4
1984	26.8	22.7	30.7
1985	27.6	23.4	31.6
1986	26.0	21.7	30.0
1987	24.3	20.6	27.8
1988	23.7	20.2	26.9
1989	22.0	18.9	24.9
1990	23.1	19.6	26.2
1991	22.4	19.4	25.0
1992	22.8	19.9	25.4
1993	22.8	19.6	25.5
1994	21.2	18.5	23.4
1995	22.0	19.1	24.4
1996	23.0	19.4	25.9
1997	24.4	20.9	27.4
1998	24.1	20.6	27.0
1999	26.7	23.0	29.7
2000	31.2	27.4	34.3
2001	32.2	28.2	35.5
2002	32.1	28.1	35.4
2003	32.6	28.8	35.8

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 60, 61, 106, 107, 152, 153; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.94

**College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited**

By sex, United States, 1976-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	43.6%	51.6%	35.5%
1977	46.6	54.2	38.8
1978	44.5	52.5	36.8
1979	45.1	53.3	37.4
1980	47.5	56.3	39.3
1981	46.1	55.1	37.9
1982	44.2	53.6	35.2
1983	45.5	54.5	37.0
1984	44.7	54.7	35.4
1985	44.2	54.1	34.8
1986	48.7	58.7	39.6
1987	50.4	60.1	41.6
1988	46.4	57.0	36.9
1989	42.4	54.1	32.0
1990	40.6	52.1	30.5
1991	38.6	49.8	28.7
1992	32.9	43.4	23.6
1993	32.8	44.1	23.2
1994	30.8	41.9	21.6
1995	27.9	39.1	18.5
1996	31.7	42.5	22.5
1997	31.2	41.5	22.7
1998	29.5	38.9	21.7
1999	28.1	37.6	20.3
2000	27.2	36.0	20.1
2001	24.9	33.5	18.0
2002	24.8	32.6	18.5
2003	26.1	34.6	19.2

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 58, 59, 104, 105, 150, 151; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

**College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns**

By sex, United States, 1989-2003

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	79.8%	69.7%	88.8%
1990	79.5	68.9	88.8
1991	80.9	71.0	89.8
1992	82.4	73.0	90.7
1993	83.0	73.3	91.3
1994	81.6	71.9	89.7
1995	82.8	73.2	90.8
1996	82.9	74.0	90.3
1997	83.2	73.6	91.2
1998	84.1	75.1	91.6
1999	83.8	74.6	91.3
2000	82.0	72.6	89.6
2001	80.8	71.6	88.1
2002	77.8	69.1	84.8
2003	76.5	67.6	83.7

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty-Five Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 2002), pp. 61, 107, 153; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 2002*, Higher Education Research Institute, pp. 36, 56, 76; **2003**, pp. 34, 54, 74 (Los Angeles: University of California). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.96

**Attitudes toward legalization of doctor-assisted suicide**

United States, selected years 1996-2004

Question: "When a person has a disease that cannot be cured and is living in severe pain, do you think doctors should or should not be allowed by law to assist the patient to commit suicide if the patient requests it?"

	Yes, should be allowed	No, should not be allowed	No opinion
1996	52%	42%	6%
January 1997	58	37	5
June 1997	57	35	8
1998	59	39	2
1999	61	35	4
2001	68	27	5
2002	62	34	4
2003 <sup>a</sup>	62	36	2
2004 <sup>a</sup>	65	31	4

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 481 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 2-4, 2004. Results for certain years, where indicated, are from a half sample. Data for the other years presented are based on full samples, which are comprised of approximately 1,000 respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

<sup>a</sup>Asked of a half sample.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [July 16, 2004]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

**Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1987-2002

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws:

There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
National	40%	55%	4%	43%	50%	5%	40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	26	67	5	33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6
Female	50	46	3	51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3
<b>Race</b>															
White	41	54	4	45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4
Black/other	33	61	3	35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 20 years	26	74	0	23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0
21 to 29 years	25	70	5	28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3
30 to 49 years	32	63	4	38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4
50 years and older	36	60	4	32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>															
College	32	63	4	37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4
High school graduate	43	53	3	46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4
Less than high school graduate	56	34	7	55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4
<b>Income</b>															
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Occupation</b>															
Professional/business	35	59	4	40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4
Clerical/support	51	46	3	53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4
Manual/service	39	55	4	41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4
Farming/agriculture	38	58	5	56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	57	37	4	58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3
Midwest	39	55	5	45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5
South	43	52	4	48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5
West	39	55	4	44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3
<b>Religion</b>															
Protestant	43	53	3	48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3
Catholic	40	56	3	40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4
Jewish	20	65	15	13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9
None	16	71	11	21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11
<b>Politics</b>															
Republican	44	51	4	46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2
Democrat	41	54	4	44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4
Independent	34	61	4	39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5

Note: See Note, table 2.15. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-2002," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1993			1994			1996			1998			2000			2002		
Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution		
What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution
42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%	38%	58%	4%	38%	57%	4%	36%	60%	3%	38%	56%	5%
32	62	5	26	68	5	25	70	4	27	67	5	24	72	3	31	62	7
48	48	2	45	52	2	48	48	4	47	49	3	45	51	3	43	52	4
44	53	3	38	58	3	39	56	4	39	56	4	36	60	3	39	56	5
31	60	6	31	65	3	31	64	3	32	63	3	34	59	5	32	60	6
28	59	10	15	79	3	23	70	6	30	66	3	18	77	4	29	59	12
24	72	3	25	72	2	25	72	2	17	79	4	17	78	4	17	75	8
33	64	3	28	69	3	30	66	3	33	64	3	29	68	2	32	64	4
60	34	3	54	41	4	54	39	5	54	39	5	52	43	4	54	40	5
36	60	3	30	66	3	32	63	4	32	64	3	31	65	3	34	61	4
46	49	3	42	56	2	41	57	2	44	51	4	41	55	3	40	52	8
55	39	4	54	34	9	48	43	6	44	49	6	42	52	3	48	48	3
35	60	5	32	65	2	31	65	3	34	63	3	30	67	3	35	60	5
37	60	2	34	63	3	34	62	3	39	57	4	32	66	2	39	54	6
41	53	4	35	60	4	39	56	4	32	65	2	34	61	4	35	58	6
47	49	2	41	55	3	39	54	4	42	51	6	44	51	3	41	54	4
38	58	3	32	64	3	34	62	4	35	61	4	31	65	3	34	61	4
48	48	4	43	55	1	41	56	3	45	50	4	46	50	3	40	55	5
42	54	3	35	61	4	38	57	3	35	60	3	34	61	3	38	55	6
42	53	5	38	52	5	45	47	3	52	48	0	49	49	3	61	39	0
38	56	5	32	63	4	34	60	5	32	62	5	31	66	3	35	59	6
40	56	3	34	63	2	40	56	3	40	57	3	35	61	4	38	57	4
47	49	2	43	53	3	42	53	3	41	54	4	43	53	2	44	51	4
38	57	4	32	64	3	30	65	4	36	60	4	27	66	5	30	62	7
49	47	2	43	54	2	45	51	3	46	50	3	44	53	2	46	50	4
35	62	3	32	66	2	30	65	4	33	62	4	31	66	2	34	61	4
20	80	0	20	76	5	24	63	11	19	72	6	19	79	2	10	75	15
15	75	9	17	75	7	18	73	6	18	74	6	16	76	7	21	68	11
52	45	3	43	55	2	43	53	4	43	53	3	42	56	2	47	50	3
41	55	3	36	61	2	36	59	4	37	58	4	36	59	4	32	62	5
35	60	4	33	63	4	35	61	3	36	59	4	32	63	4	37	57	7

Table 2.98

**Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations**

United States, selected years 1977-2004

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	Don't know/ refused
1977	43%	43%	14%
1982	45	39	16
1985	44	47	9
1986	33	54	13
1987	33	55	12
1988	35	57	11
1989	47	36	17
1992	48	44	8
1996	44	47	9
1999	50	43	7
2001	54	42	4
2002	52	43	5
May 2003	60	35	5
July 2003	50	44	6
2004	52	43	5

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 2-4, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 8, 2004]. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99

**Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	Don't know/ refused
National	52%	43%	5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	50	45	5
Female	55	41	4
<b>Race</b>			
White	55	41	4
Nonwhite	44	50	6
Black	36	59	5
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	59	41	0
30 to 49 years	58	34	8
50 to 64 years	52	46	2
50 years and older	45	51	4
65 years and older	35	57	8
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	68	28	4
College graduate	71	24	5
Some college	58	37	5
High school graduate or less	37	58	5
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	65	30	5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	53	42	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	54	43	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	47	45	8
Under \$20,000	39	58	3
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	56	38	6
Suburban area	55	40	5
Rural area	42	55	3
<b>Region</b>			
East	58	35	7
Midwest	56	41	3
South	40	56	4
West	63	33	4
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	43	53	4
Democrat	59	37	4
Independent	56	38	6

Note: See Note, table 2.98. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.100

**Attitudes toward the legality of abortion**

United States, selected years 1975-2004

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal	No opinion
1975	21%	54%	22%	3%
1977	22	55	19	4
1979	22	54	19	5
1980	25	53	18	4
1981	23	52	21	4
1983	23	58	16	3
1985	21	55	21	3
1988	24	57	17	2
April 1989	27	50	18	5
July 1989	29	51	17	3
1990	31	53	12	4
May 1991	32	50	17	1
September 1991	33	49	14	4
January 1992	31	53	14	2
June 1992	34	48	13	5
1993	32	51	13	4
March 1994	31	51	15	3
September 1994	33	52	13	2
February 1995	33	50	15	2
September 1995	31	54	12	3
July 1996	25	58	15	2
September 1996	24	52	17	7
August 1997	22	61	15	2
November 1997	26	55	17	2
1998	23	59	17	1
1999	27	55	16	2
January 2000	26	56	15	3
March 2000	28	51	19	2
May 2001	26	58	15	1
August 2001	26	56	17	1
February 2002	26	54	18	2
May 2002	25	51	22	2
January 2003	24	57	18	1
October 2003	26	55	17	2
2004	24	56	19	1

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2004 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted May 2-4, 2004. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/> [June 8, 2004]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

**Attitudes toward the legality of abortion**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2004

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal
National	24%	56%	19%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	19	62	18
Female	28	51	20
<u>Race</u>			
White	24	58	17
Nonwhite	23	50	25
Black	25	42	31
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	29	50	21
30 to 49 years	24	56	19
50 to 64 years	22	60	17
50 years and older	21	59	19
65 years and older	19	58	22
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	36	55	9
College graduate	30	61	9
Some college	28	53	17
High school graduate or less	14	58	27
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	33	56	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	54	20
\$30,000 to \$49,999	24	56	20
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	65	19
Under \$20,000	13	54	33
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	30	52	17
Suburban area	24	57	18
Rural area	16	59	24
<u>Region</u>			
East	29	54	16
Midwest	19	62	17
South	16	58	24
West	35	49	16
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	12	65	23
Democrat	35	47	17
Independent	23	58	17

Note: See Note, table 2.100. The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

**Attitudes toward whether there should be stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment**

United States, selected years 1992-2003

Question: "For each statement, please tell me if you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it: There needs to be stricter laws and regulations to protect the environment."

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree
1992	55%	35%	7%	2%
1994	46	36	13	4
1997	41	40	13	5
1999	41	42	12	4
2002	42	41	12	4
2003	46	40	10	3

Note: See Note, table 2.46. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, *The 2004 Political Landscape: Evenly Divided and Increasingly Polarized* (Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2003), p. T-42. Table adapted by SOURCE - BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.